WELLINGTON CYCLE AND MOTOR Co.
Opposite: COX & Co.
and
Tamarind Lane, Fort, BOMBAY.

The Bombay Chronicle

WELLINGTON CYCLE AND MOTOR Co.
Opposite: COX & Co.
and
Tamarind Lane, Fort, BOMBAY.

EDITED BY S. G. HORNIMAN, 1913—19.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913

CONDUCTED BY MARMADUKE PICKTHALL & SYED ABDULLAH BRELVI.

VOL. IX NO. 239 BOMBAY: FRIDAY, DECEMBER 9, 1921. TWO ANNAS

The Bombay Chronicle

Business Notice.

ALL COMMUNICATIONS intended for publication in the "Bombay Chronicle" must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. In preparing MSS. for the Press, correspondents are requested to write on one side of the paper only, and to address their communications to the EDITOR, and not to any member of the staff by name. Attention to this rule will save much inconvenience and delay.

In the absence of express agreement to the contrary the copyright of all literary or other contributions published in the "Bombay Chronicle" vests in the Proprietors of the journal.

The Editor cannot undertake to return rejected communications unless a stamped and addressed envelope is enclosed for the purpose.

BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.,) should be addressed to the MANAGER. Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the Office not later than 5 p.m.

ALL REMITTANCES should be made payable to the "Bombay Chronicle" and cheques crossed.

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIBERS whose copies of the "Bombay Chronicle" are delayed in delivery will facilitate enquiry into the cause of the irregularity by noting the date of the paper on the wrapper, and sending it to the Manager.

RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION,

DAILY EDITION.

	LOCAL.	MOFUSSIL.
YEARLY	Rs. 30	Rs. 35
HALF-YEARLY	„ 16	„ 18
QUARTERLY	„ 8	„ 9
MONTHLY	„ 3	„ 3-8

Single Copy Two Annas.

SUNDAY EDITION.

YEARLY .....

PAYMENT STRICTLY IN ADVANCE.

NETHERLANDS TRADING SOCIETY.

(Nederlandsche Handel-Maatschappy.)
Incorporated in Holland.
Established by Royal Charter 1824.
BOMBAY Branch, Hornby House, Hornby Road.
FULLY PAID-UP CAPITAL
f. 80,000,000 equal £6,666,663
RESERVE FUNDS
f. 425,513,284 equal £3,542,774
Head-Office at Amsterdam (Holland.)
Agencies at Rotterdam and the Hague.
Head-Agency at BATAVIA
BRANCHES

Dutch East Indies	Palembang
Bandjermasin	Pekalongan
Bandoeng	Pontianak
Cheribon	Semarang
Djooja	Sourabayas
Djember	Solo
Kota Radja	Tebing Tingg (Do)
Langsa	Tegal
Macassar	Telok Betong
Medan	Tjiantjap
Padang	Walterverdon

Straits Settlements:—Singapore, Penang
China:—Shanghai, Hongkong.
Japan:—Kobe.
British India: Calcutta, Bombay, Rangoon
London Bankers: The National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Ltd.
Bombay: Interest allowed on Current Account at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balance up to Rs. 100,000; if the accrued interest for six months does not amount to Rs. 10 no interest will be allowed.
Fixed Deposits received and interest allowed on terms to be ascertained on application.
The Bombay Branch of the Netherlands Trading Society issues Letters of Credit grants drafts on the above Agencies, the principal continental places, South Africa, America and Australia buys and receives for collections. Bills of Exchange and undertakes general banking business.

L. J. S. VAN LEEUWEN,
Agent.

SHIPPING.

N. Y. K. LINE.

(NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.)
Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.
(Incorporated in Japan.)
REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons,	Arrival.	Departure
Wakasa Maru	B. Tanda	6074	28th Nov,	10th Dec,
Genoa Maru	Y. Yuhi	6791	8th Dec.	20th Dec.
Kaga Maru	H. Nojili	5857	27th Dec.	8th Jan.
*MuroranMaru	T. Harenchi	5354	4th Jan.	6thJan.
Keishin Maru	T. Minami	4286	5th Dec.	12th Dec.
Hakushika Maru		8151	8th Jan	15th Jan.
Awa Maru	Y, Narui	6037	8th „	20th „

*This steamer arrives from New York and sails for Calcutta via Colombo and Rangoon.

For freight and passage apply to Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Hornby Road, Bombay.

P. & O. AND BRITISH INDIA

(Companies Incorporated in England.)
MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE

P. AND O. SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON, CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

DATE.	STEAMERS.	TONS.
1921		
10th December.	CALEDONIA	7,872
17th „	MOREA	16,890
24th „	MANTUA*	10,902
31st „	PLASSY	7,346
1922		
7th Jan.	CHINA	7,952
14th „	KAISAR-I-HIND	11,430
21st „	NALDERA*	15,825
28th „	CALEDONIA	7,572
4th Feb.	EGYPT†	7,941
11th „	DELTA	8,097
18th „	MACEDONIA	10,512
25th „	MOREA	10,890
4th March	MALWA*	10,941
11th „	KARMALA	8,983
18th „	KAISAR-I-HIND*	11,430
25th „	CHINA	7,952

NARKUNDA, MANTUA, NALDERA, MALWA } * Through steamers from Australia.
EGYPT † Through Steamers from China

The P. AND O. MARSEILLES SPECIAL TRAIN leaves Marseilles for London, via Boulogne, shortly after the mail steamer's arrival.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
To Port Said and Plymouth.

1921. About		
11th December	NEURALIA	9,082
26th „	MERKARA	8,285
1922		
9th January	MASHOBRA"	8,288
23rd „	"CANARA",	6,012
6th February	"MADURA"	5,600
20th „	"DOMALA"	—
12th March	"NATRARA.	8,182
26th „	"MANDALA	8,926

* Do not carry passengers.

SAILING TO STRAITS & CHINA.

11th Dec.	..	DILWARA

SAILINGS TO AUSTRALIAN PORTS.

Date	Steamer	
1921 30th December	MALWA	Call at Colombo Freemantle Adelaide Melbourne and Sydnay.
1922	NARKUNDA	
27th Jan.	MANTUA	Do do
24th Feb.		Do do
24th March	NALDERA	

SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

Date about	Steamers,	—
8th Dec.	CHAKDARA..	Karachi & P.Guit
9th „	VARSOVA ..	Busrah direct
9th „	LINGA ..	Karachi direct,
10th „	MERKARA ..	Karachi only
10th „	SANGOLA ..	Rang on via Chn. and Colombo.
12th „	LHASA ..	Karachi via Kath, ports,
14th „	TAROBA ..	East & S. African

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage for P. and O. and B. I. sailings may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE AND CO.,
Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay.
P. O. Box 122.

NOTICE.

CANADIAN GOVERNMENT MERCHANT MARINE LTD., AND B. I. S. N. CO.'S JOINT SERVICE.

CALCUTTA TO HALIFAX DIRECT TAKING CARGO FOR TRANSHIPMENT

Terms Rates of Freight and Passages may be arranged with:—

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
16, Strand Road, CALCUTTA.
P. O. Box 163.

Telephone No. 1830.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA

(Incorporated in Japan.)
REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamers	Captains	Arrive	Leave
Malay Maru	Y. Saito	27th Nov.	15th Dec.
Saigon Maru	N. Ohno	8th Dec.	20th Dec.
Burma Maru	S. Kobayashi	11th Dec.	18th Dec.
Indus Maru	G. Matsuzaki	12th Dec.	24th Dec.
Indo Maru	W. Miura	17th Dec,	29th Dec,

For Freight and passages, etc. Apply to

K. SHIMA,
Manager.

Ballard Road, Bombay.

BANKING

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA.

BOMBAY LOCAL HEAD OFFICE:
BANK STREET.
SUB-BRANCHES.
BYCULLA—Opposite Parsi Statue.
MANDVI—Abdul Rehman Street.
SANDHURST ROAD—Junction of Sandhurst and Charni Roads.

SAVINGS BANK.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 2,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to any one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors. Interest is allowed to the rate of four per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 10,000.

Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application at the Bank.

R. A. DON,
Secretary and Treasurer.

THE INDUSTRIAL BANK OF WESTERN INDIA, LD.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL 62,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL 40,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL 3,996,320

DIRECTORS:

1. Hon. Mr. Purshotamdas Thakordas, C.I.E., M.B.E.
2. Mangaldas G. Parekh, Esqr.,
3. Chamanlal G. Pareqh, Esqr.,
4. Hormasji Manekji Mehta, Esqr,
5. Surji Vallabhdas, Esqr.,
6. S. F. Mulla, Esqr.,
7. Jeshingbhai Ujamshi, Esqr.,

HEAD OFFICE—AHMEDABAD.
Local Sub-Branch—Station Branch.
Bombay Branch.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed on daily balances from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000 3 per cent. per annum from January to June and 2½ per cent. from July to December. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 special arrangements are to be made.

DEPOSITS for long and short periods are received on favourable terms.

SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed 4 per cent.

LOANS AND CASH CREDITS are granted on approved securities.

For further information and rules of business apply to the Bank's Manager in charge of the Bombay Branch. Mr. Tricumlal N. Mody, No. 50-52, Churchgate Street.

GIRDHARDAS & SONS,
Managing Agents

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

(Incorporated in Hongkong.)

PAID-UP CAPITAL $15,000,000
STERLING RESERVE FUND ... £ 2,500,000
SILVER RESERVE FUND $21,500,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS $15,000,000
HEAD OFFICE: HONGKONG.
LONDON OFFICE: 9, Gracechurch Street, E. C.

BOMBAY OFFICE.
49, Churchgate Street,
OTHER BRANCHES.

Amoy	Johore	Saigon
Bangkok	Kobe	San Francisco
Batavia	Kuala Lumpu	Shanghai
Calcutta	Lyons	Singapore
Canton	Malacca	Sourabaya
Colombo	Manila	Tientsin
Foochow	Nagasaki	Tsingtao
Hankow	New York	Vladivostock
Harbin	Peking	Yloilo
Hongkew	Penang	Yokohama
Ipoh	Rangoon	

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed half-yearly on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 at 2 per cent. per annum provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5

FIXED DEPOSITS received for varying periods on terms which may be learnt on application.

DRAFTS GRANTED AND BILLS PURCHASED on the principal commercial centres of the World.

GENERAL BANKING AND EXCHANGE business undertaken.

E. B. HYND,
Agent.

THE BOMBAY WIDOW'S PENSION FUND, LD.

ESTABLISHED 1870.

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Funded Capital, Rs. 2,44,100.

Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.

Perfect Economy in Management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation, is entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.

The object is to make provision for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate. 60 per cent. Surrender Value in case the wife pre-deceased. Twelve months' grace if occupation is lost.

Commission to Canvassers.

For details apply for a copy of Rules to—

GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

INSURANCE.

IF YOU WANT A POLICY

FREE OF VEXATIOUS CONDITIONS & RESTRICTIONS FROM A COMPANY.
who deals with claims.
PROMPTLY & EQUITABLY WRITE

BRITISH INDIA GENERAL INSURANCE CO. LTD.

FIRE MARINE,
MOTOR & ACCIDENT
INSURANCES.

A. V. KEITH. Manager Accident Dept., GEO. BROWN. General Manager.

EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE CO., LTD.

TOTAL FUNDS .. .. Rs. 1,76,00,000

LOW PREMIUMS
LIBERAL CONDITIONS
WORLD-WIDE POLICIES

Prospectus and all information may be obtained from Head Office, BOMBAY.

ALLUM BHARUCHA & Co.
Managers.

THE INDUSTRIAL & PRUDENTIAL ASSURANCE CO. LTD.

13, ESPLANADE ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.
CHAIRMAN:
Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy, Kt.,
Attractive Plans for Life Insurance with lowest rates and with special advantages
For particulars apply to:

JIVANLAL DASTUR AND CO.,
Secretaries and Managers.

NATIONAL INSURANCE CO. LTD.

HEAD OFFICE,
7, Church Lane, CALCUTTA,

This purely Indian Company was the first to deposit Rupees Two Lakhs, in one instalment, with the Controller-General for the special security, Lowest rates of Premium in India Liberal Policy terms.

"It ranks as one of the soundest Insurance Companies on the East side of India.
For all forms of Assurance please apply

P. BANERJEA,
Secretary.

RAM & CO.,
Managing Agents.
or
DHURANDHAR BROTHERS,
Chief Agents,
Bombay Presidency, C. P. Berar and 9 Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

According to the Government of India Insurance Blue Book.
The Oldest Life Office of Bengal

THE HINDU MUTUL LIFE ASSURANCE LIMITED.

Established 1891.

Funds and Assets over—Rs. 2,00,000.
Claims Paid Exceed—Rs. 8,00,000.
Government of Bengal (Official Trustee) the Trustee of the Reserve Fund.

Policies from Rs. 500 to Rs. 4,000.

LOWEST RATE OF PREMIUM.

This is the only policy-holders' office and the oldest purely Hindu Life Office in India. We ask every Hindu to compare our rates with any other Indian or Foreign Office before assuring elsewhere.

For particulars apply to:—

The Secretary, 369, Bow Bazar Street Calcutta. or The Chief of Agents D. SEN & CO., 1, Chowringhee Calcutta

Agency Applications Invited.

THE
WESTERN INDIA TANNERIES, LTD.,
(PANDIT, KAZI & Co.,)
SUNDRY EXPORT & IMPORT DEPARTMENT.

Sole Agents for the famous "Kronex" Rubber Soles and Heals and various other specialities Importers of High class Suit case and Trunk Fittings and Locks.
Particulars on application. Trade only.

Telegram: "PASTKIP" Post Box No. 1403, BOMBAY
Office:—Krishna Building, Hornby Rd. (Near Empire Cinema.)

THE
NEW INDIA ASSURANCE CO., LTD.
HEAD OFFICE: BOMBAY.
SIR D. J. TATA, KT., CHAIRMAN.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL	20,00,00,000
SUBSCRIBED „	11,86,84,250
PAID-UP „	1,18,68,425

The Company is transacting FIRE, MARINE, TRANSIT, CONSEQUENTIAL LOSS, EARTHQUAKE, RIOT & CIVIL COMMOTION, BAGGAGE MOTOR CAR & ALL RISKS INSURANCE.

Enquiries regarding the above, as well as OTHER CLASSES OF CONTINGENCY INSURANCE, should be addressed to the HEAD OFFICE of the Company WALLACE STREET, FORT.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

CALCUTTA, Tata Sons Ltd.
KARACHI, Jamshed N. R. Mehta.
MADRAS, J. W. Waddell, Branch Manager.
RANGOON, R. D. Tata and Co., Ld. and The London-Rangoon Trading Co., Ltd.
COLOMBO, Henderson and Co., and H. L. deMel and Co.
NEW YORK, Sumner Ballard, U. S. A. Manager.
LONDON { Sedgwick Collins (Agencies) Ltd / Commercial Union Assurance Co. Ltd. (Marine underwriters.)
SINGAPORE, Malcolm Beranger and Co. Ltd.
PENANG, Behr and Co., and Durage Emi Thomas, Ltd.
IPOH (Perak), Labroey Bros.
SOURABAYA (Java), The London-Rangoon Trading Co., (Java), Ltd.
MEDAN (Sumatra), Behr and Co.
BANGKOK (Siam), Malcolm Beranger.
KAMPALA, Narandas Rajaram ar
ZANZIBAR, Alli and Abdul Rasul.

R. J. DUFF,
General Manager.

HEAD OFFICE.
6/7 Clive St., Calcutta.

The National Indian LIFE INSURANCE CO. LD.

MARTIN & Co., Managing Agents.

INCORPORATED IN INDIA 1907.
INSURE UNDER AN ENDOWMENT POLICY.

The Company pays all incidental expenses—you pay the premiums—
The company pays you on maturity on your heirs if death occurs earlier.
NO VEXATIOUS CONDITIONS—A SIMPLE CONTRACT—PROMPT PAYMENT.

For all particulars and forms apply to
BHUGWANDAS NIMALDAS.
Branch Secretary
Bunder Road, Karachi

M. S. HOOSAIN, Chief Agent.
Residency Main Road,
Hydrabad (Decan.)

C. N. MADHAVA ROW.
Acting Branch Secretary.
Lipton's Building,
33 Apollo Street, Fort BOMBAY.

W. ST, JOHN CHURCH,
Resident Manager,
Calcutta.

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"Inkotine Inks"

Are the recognised Standard Inks of India.

Brightness **Permanency**

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Guaranteed

G. S. RANADE & CO.
BOMBAY, No. 4.

INSURANCE.

THE MERIDIAN PROVIDENT INSURANCE CO. LTD.

24 CHURCHGATE STREET, FORT, 2ND FLOOR.

WANTED

WANTED—INFLUENTIAL PERSONS to act as canvassing agents for the above Company.

The Company issues 1st and 2nd class policies at a monthly premium of Rs. and Re. 1 respectively payable for 10 years. The maximum amount payable under the policies being Re. 500 and Rs. 250 respectively.
Terms on application.

GREAT FACTORY OF PETROL DRUMS.

In our factory, Galvanised petrol drums of double seam; Anchor Brand Buckets, etc., etc., are manufactured by machinery worked by Electricity.

RATES MODERATE.—

Trial order is earnestly solicited.

MUSAJI VALIBHOY PATRAWALA

Opps. Police Chowkie, Null Bazar.

Bombay No. 2.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—LINC OPERATORS and COMPOSITORS, good pay for really good men for an English Daily Newspaper. Apply with certificates to Box No. 200, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."

WANTED—INFLUENTIAL AGENTS to sell shares of a very profitable Limited Company. Pay and Commission. Apply Box No. 7484, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." A R2153

WANTED—English and Gujrati knowing Hindu CLERKS with good handwriting as well as fast in writing. Apply personally with testimonials to BALARAM ANANDRAM, Ganesh Mahal Vithalmadi, Kalvadevi. A R 2166

WANTED.—An experienced Mechanical Engineer for a large Mill in Bombay. Apply Box No. 7477. Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle." A R2134

WANTED—CLERKS with good English knowledge, accounts and office work. Apply to The JAMNADAS NURSEY GINNING AND PRESSING CO., LTD., Albert Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay. A R2178

WANTED AT ONCE—Young energetic Sub-Assistant Surgeon. One with diploma L.C.P.S. preferred. Pay Rs. 200 plus Rs. 50 special travelling allowance. Apply personally, with copies of testimonials, to the CHIEF ENGINEER, Port Trust Office, Ballard Road, Bombay. A C11537

REQUIRED for service in the Persian Gulf, a CLERK of good experience in bookkeeping and accounts. Salary Rs. 300-400 according to qualifications. Apply with full particulars and copies of all testimonials to Box No. 7485. Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle." A R 2167

WANTED INFLUENTIAL AGENTS to sell shares of the Jewel Cotton Spinning and Weaving Mills Co., Ltd., managed by very strong and influential Board of Directors. Apply to K. L. GODHA, Secretary, Delhi. A C11431

WANTED—Experienced CLERKS, knowing English accounts, Typewriting and correspondence. Also qualified and competent accountants, with experience of limited company. Handsome salary to the qualified hands. Knowledg of Bujarati is essential. Apply with copies of testimonials to the GENERAL MANAGER, Hind Button Factory and Metal Works, Ltd., Lower Parel, Ferguson Road. A C11550

SITUATIONS WANTED.

WANTED—By a Typist SPARE TIME WORK either in morning or in eveing. Apply Box No. 7483, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." B R2150

A DRAUGHTSMAN with 5 years' experience seeks EMPLOYMENT. Good references. Apply Box No. 7489, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." B R2175

A QUALIFIED CHEMIST experienced in a manufacturing concern capable of undertaking a Chemical or Pharmaceutical Laboratory seeks position. Please apply to Box No. 7487, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle" B R2172

HOUSES & FLATS TO LET.

TO BE LET—One MACHINE GODOWN and ROOMS on the Corner of Tack Bunder 80 x 50 measurement. Apply to GANGRIWALLA. J R 2088

BALLARD ESTATE—Suitable office blocks on ground and three upper floors in a building with prominent situation on Dongall Road near New Custom House are to be rented from 1st January, 1922, at reasonable rent. For rents and particulars apply Box No. 7316, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." C R1904

BALLARD ESTATE—Suitable offices Blocks on ground floor, and on three upper floors in one of the best situated buildings with an all sea frontage on Ballard Road, opposite Ballard Bunder near Mole Station, entrance in AMARCHAND BUILDING are to let immediately at revised rents. For particulars apply to the owner in writing or personally on the premises daily between 12-30 p.m. and 1-30 p.m. and 5 p.m. and 6 p.m. C R1904A

PROPERTIES FOR SALE

FOR SALE.—WORKING PRINTING PRESS at last Offer See. Chunilal C-o Sabrakantha Boarding House, Mumbadevi. G R 2169

FOR SALE—At Thakurdwar Road. Bhai Jiwanji Galli, House No. 4. Apply to CURSAMDAS GOKULDAS, near Mulji Jetha Market. G R2159

MOTORS & ACCESSORIES.

MOTOR REPAIRS and painting quickly and economically executed in newly-built extensive workshop, fitted with latest machinery, under European management. Cars will be fetched from owners' garage on receipt of request and an estimate promptly rendered. Apply THE ITALIAN MOTOR CAR CO., LTD., Arthur Road, Jacob's Circle.

WANTED—Second-hand MOTOR LORRY LORRY in working order, capacity from THREE to FIVE Tons apply with full particulars to Messrs. B. H. UMRIGAR & CO., C-o. EMPRESS WORKS, Sussex Road Parel Bombay. JA R2179

MISCELLANEOUS WANTED

WANTED—A WROUGHT IRON CHIMNEY of 48 ft. by 30 ins. Diameter into three pieces of 16 ft. long, Thickness 1 ins., 7/8 ins., 1/8 ins. If Boiler Flues of this Diameter are available. Quote prices. O. KRISHNAMOORTI, Adoni, 14/11/21. J R2155

MISCELLANEOUS FOR SALE

COACH BUILT PERAMBULATORS, latest design to be DISPOSED OF on account of the Consignee. Single piece offered. N. D. PATEL, Princess Street. J R2150

FLOWERS, SEEDS Etc.

LOOK FRESHEST GUARANTEED.—12 packets Flower seeds Rs. 2; 12 packets English vegetable seeds Rs. 2; 12 packets Indian vgetable seeds Rs. 2; 12 plants young Roses varieties Rs. 6; 12 plants young Crotons Rs. 6; 12 grafted Mango plant Rs. 12; one large basket English vegetables assorted Rs. 7 M DEVAPPA & SON, Flowerists and Seedsmen, BANGALORE CITY C10677

LOST AND FOUND.

STRAYED OR STOLEN—A GREY HOUND, answering to the name "WALDAH." Finder or informer will be rewarded by B. GOMES, 7, Ripon Road. PB R2176

SPORTS.

GRAND RAFFLE—Apply to Messrs. HASSAN & CO., Residency, Indore, for a booklet of eleven tickets of Rs. 10. Single ticket at Re. 1 each. b R 1937

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

FOR SALE—A CARD OF MADRAS STOCK EXCHANGE. Offers are invited by the end of this month. Apply to the address given below. O. KRISHNAMOORTI, Adoni, 14th November, 1921. W R2154

DEAFNESS—All ear troubles, drum weakness and the rattling is fully cared by KARAMAT OIL. Price per phial Re. 1-4 with dropper Rs. 1-8. BALLABHA & CO., Pilibhit (U. P.). T R2177

WOOLLEN BLANKETS—Of pure soft sheep wool. Extraordinary Class, 9½ feet by 6½ feet, Rs. 15; Special class, 8½ feet by 6 feet, Rs. 10; First Class, 8 feet by 6 feet Rs. 7; Superior Class, 7½ feet by 5½ feet, Rs. 6; Second Class, 7½ feet by 5 feet Rs. 4-8; Medium Class, 7 feet by 4½ feet, Rs. 3-8; Cheap Class, 6½ feet by 4½ feet, Rs. 2-8. H. H. GUPTA & Co. P. O. Jamhor (Gaya), India. T R2137

KASHMIR AT YOUR DOOR—For your requirements of Kashmir Tweed (Puttoo), Pushminas, Alwans, Embroideries, Shawls, Ring Shawls, Carpets, Gilgit Snow Boots, Chaplis, Leather Hand Bags, Wood Carvings, Papier Machie articles, Precious Stones, etc. and everything of Kashmir, please write to us. We alone can supply your requirements at Kashmir prices inclusive of postage and packing. KASHMIR SUPPLIES SYNDICATE, Srinagar, (Kashmir.) T R2156

PROFESSION.

DR. H. K. GHOSE, M. B., (Home.)
HOMOEOPATHIC SPECIALIST.

Cures all sorts of obstinate diseases marvellous cures of Cholera, Epilepsy, Dysenty, Asthma, Insanity and Female Complaints. Write all particulars. All correspondence strictly confidential.

Consultation Hours 8 a.m. to 11 a.m. and 4 p.m. to 8 p.m. Agiari.
43, Dadiseth Agiari Street, Kalvadvi, Bombay. B 11038

PUBLIC NOTICES.

AMRUT MAHAL DEPARTMENT.

Notification, dated (Camp) Holalkere. Railway Station, 28th November, 1921.

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED for public information that the undermentioned Amrutmahal Cattle comprising four year old untrained steers, 2 year old bull calves and some old cows and bullocks will be sold by Public Auction on the dates and at the places named below. Intending purchasers may appear at the auction and bid for the animals:—

Serial No.	Name of place	Taluk	Date	Number of cattle available for sale
1	Dudda.	Hassan	21st Dec. '21 About 22nd Dec. '21	300
2	Holalkere Railway Station.	Holalkere.	4th Jan. '22 About 5th Jan. '22	250
3	Aynahalli Kaval.	Chitaldrug.	9th and 10th Jan. '22	About 150

NOTE.—For conditions of sale, vide page 713, Part VI of "Mysore Gazette" of 1st December, 1921.

C. VENKATA RAO, Superintendent. C11548

CHANGE OF ADDRESS

P. & O. BANKING CORPORATION, LIMITED,

THE REGISTERED OFFICE of the P. and O. Banking Corporation, Ltd., will move to No. 84, Esplanade Road, with effect from MONDAY, 12th December, 1921. A Branch Office will open at the present address—32, Nicol Road, at a date, which will be notified later.

J. C. SWAN, Manager. C11518

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo per Nippon Yusen Kaisha's S. S. "Genoa Maru" are hereby informed of the steamer's arrival on the 8th December from Japan via Hongkong, Singapore and Colombo and requested to send in their Bills of Lading to this Office for countersignature without delay. No survey will be held on cargo damaged or in doubtful condition unless a written application for such survey is received by the undersigned within seven days from the date of discharge. Capt. J. C. Richards of Messrs. Ericson and Richards, Company's Surveyors, will be attending Docks every morning to survey damages. Cargo removed from the Landing Shed or warehoused is not entitled to the survey. No survey will be held on bag cargo in single gunnies. The Bills for Claims are to be sent into this Office within one month from the date of Steamer's arrival otherwise, they will not be entertained.

MANAGER, Nippon Yusen Kaisha. Bombay, 8th December, 1921.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

AURAL SURGEON, J. J. HOSPITAL

APPLICATIONS are invited from Registered Medical Practitioners for the post of JUNIOR HONORARY SURGEON to the Ear, Nose and Throat Department of the J. J. Hospital. Applications with copies of testimonials, which will not be returned, should be sent before the last day of December to the undersigned, from whom the nature of the duties can be ascertained.

E. F. GORDON-TUCKER, M.B., Lt.-Col., I.M.S., S.M.O., J. J. Hospital. C11464

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

S. S. "SAIGON MARU", having arrived from Japan via Hongkong, Singapore, Penang and Colombo, the Consignees of her Cargo are requested to send in their Bills of Lading to this office for counter-signature without delay. No survey will be held on cargo damaged or in doubtful condition, unless a written application is received by the undersigned within seven days after the cargo has been discharged. Messrs. Ericson and Richards, Company's appointed surveyors, will be attending Docks every morning to survey damages. Cargo removed from the Landing Shed or warehoused is not entitled to survey. No bag cargo in single gunny will be surveyed. The bills for claims of short delivery and damage, etc., are to be sent to this office within one month from the date of steamer's arrival, otherwise they will not be entertained.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA, BOMBAY. Bombay, 8th December, 1921.

TENDERS.

THE HUKAMCHAND MILLS, LTD INDORE.

SEALED TENDERS are invited for the building work amounting approximately between 4 and 5 lakhs of rupees of the spinning and weaving sheds of the proposed extension to the Hukamchand Mills, Ltd., Indore, forms for which could be had in the office of the Mills on payment of Rs. 2. Tenders together with a deposit of Rs. 1,000 in cash will be received in the office of the Mills up to the 29th December, 1921, and they will be opened on the 21st December, 1921. The terms of the tender could be seen at the Mills office.

SAROOPCHANDJI HUKAMCHANDJI & CO., Agents. Indore, 29th November, 1921. TA R2152

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Bai COOVERBAI, widow and Executrix of the last Will and Testament of GOKALDAS SHAMJI, has contracted to sell the following property to my client. Any person having any right, title, interets, claim or demand in respect of that property or any part of it, either by way of sale, mortgage, license or lease, inheritance, possession, charge or lieu or any other manner whatsoever, is hereby required to communicate the same in writing to the undersigned within 14 days from publication hereof. The sale will otherwise be completed without regard to any such claim and the same, if any, will be considered to be waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE AFORESAID PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Pension and Tax land or ground together with messuages, tenements and dwelling houses (originally two in number but now converted into one) standing thereon, situate, lying and being on the North Side of Old Hanuman Street, and on the West side of Hanuman Cross Lane, outside the Fort of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 206.7/9 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 1, New Nos. A/6 and 7, Old Survey Nos. 68 and 69 and 70, New Survey Nos. 2/1633 and 1634, and in the Books of the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under C Ward Nos. 1407 and 1408 and Street Nos. 19, 63, 65 and 67, and bounded as follows: That is to say, on or towards the East by Hanuman Cross Lane aforesaid, on or towards the West by the property of the late Gopal Dayal Narsey, on or towards the North by the property of Govindjee Thackersey Mulji and on or towards the South by the Old Hanuman Street aforesaid and which said premises are now in the occupation of the tenants of the said Vallabhdas Shamji and Gokaldas Shamji.

P. N. SHENDE, Purchaser's Vakil. 32, Charni Road, Soman Building, Block No. 9, Girgaum, Bombay 4, 8th December, 1921. R2180

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V. by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Probate of the last Will and Testament of Bai FATI alias FATMA, widow of Ebrahim Haji, late of Bombay Ganchi Mahomedan Inhabitant, an oil woman .....Deceased.

CHOKSI DEVCHAND MULJI, of Bombay Hindu inhabitant, residing at Old Hanuman Lane, outside the Fort of Bombay, one of the executors named in the last Will and Testament of the deceased above-named .....Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit before the grant of Probate.

Witness Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, this eleventh day of November in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and twenty-one and in the Twelfth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) P. B. MALABARI, Registrar.

(Sd.) W. J. HOWARD,

The 12th day of November, 1921.

Messrs. MALVI MODY RANCHODDAS & CO. Petitioner's Attorneys.

True Copy. MALVI MODY RANCHODDAS, & CO. Petitioner's Attorneys. 7-12-21. C11549

AUCTION SALE.

CRAWFORD & CO

Auctioneers and Commission Agents. No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay. Telephone No 521.

A GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO THE CURIOS BUYERS.
BONA-FIDE AUCTION SALE OF THE DECEASED, OLD CHINAWARE.

By the order of H. C. B. Mitchell, Esq., Ag. Administrator-General of Bombay and Administrator of the following estates, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction on MONDAY, 12th December, 1921, at 3 p.m. (S. T.), at their Auction Room, Apollo Street, No. 16, Fort, the following:—

Old China jars, vases, plates, etc., etc.
Re. Estate of H. Blascheck Brass Table Ornaments, Curios and Idols.
Re. Estate of Captain C. B. E. Ford:—
Black tin box, big copper cup, mounted bear skin, Persian carpet, wearing apparels, etc.

THE AUCTION SALE of 1 Case Artificial Fancy, 2 Cases Twill Ceylon Flannel and 3 cases Dyed Twills.

By the order of Messrs. W. and A. Graham and Co., and on account and risk of the defaulting indentor, Mr. Kanji Khodidas of Govind Gali Moopli Jetha Market, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction, on MONDAY, 12th December, 1921, at 3 p.m., at their Rooms No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort, the following:—

1 case artificial fancy 50 pieces yds. 730-5 by 27 in. per case.
2 cases twill Ceylon Flannel 40 pieces yds. 785-40 by 28 in.
2 cases Dyed Twills 43-44 by 15-50 yds.
1 case Dyed Twills 50 by 45-50 yds.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE PIECES OF LAND AT MAROL IN ANDHERI.

Under instructions, received from Messrs. Payne and Co., Attorneys for Messrs. Sorab J. Contractor and Byram J. Contractor, Administrators debonis non of the estate of late Mr. Jamaspji Merwanji Irani and account and risk of the defaulting purchaser Darabshaw Ardeshir Cooper, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will put up for sale by Public Auction, on FRIDAY, 16th December, 1921, at 5 p.m. (S. T.), at their Rooms No. 16, Apollo Street, the following property:—

All those pieces or parcels of vacant land or ground situate at Marol in the Registration District of Thana, Sub-District Kurla and admeasuring about 2 acres and 29 gunthas (13,189 sq yds.) and bearing following particulasr:—

Survey No. 114, Hissa No. 3, Gunta 39, Assessment 5-11-0.
Survey No. 119, Hissa No. 1, Gunta 18, Assessment 2-7-6.
Survey No. 145, Hissa No. 14, Gunta 36½, Assessment 4-10-6.
Survey No. 148, Hissa No. 12, Gunta 13½, Assessment 2-8-0.
Survey No. 78, Hissa No 4, Gunta 1½, Assessment 0-4-6.

For further particulars apply to the undersigned.

BONA-FIDE AUCTION SALE OF THE DECEASED Surgical Instruments, Wearing Apparels and Household Furniture, Ready-Made Bed Frames.

By the order of H. C. B. Mitchell, Esq., Ag. Administrator-General of Bombay and Administrator of the following estates, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction on MONDAY, 19th December, 1921, at 4 p.m. at their Rooms, No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort, the following:—

Re. Estate of J. W. Dorsey:—
Suit case, wearing apparels, safety razor, holdall, boots, shoes, practical medicine book, sundrie., surgical instruments, Hypodermic Syringe tyres, sphygnomano meter, surgical glasses, etc.
2. Re. Estate of Dadabhoy D. Cooper:—
Copper and brass pots, wooden bench, stool, jars, photos, candle sticks, meatsafe, chair and other sundries.
3. Re. Estate of Lalji Gopaldas:—
A large lot of bed posts, bundles of teak wood, ready made bed frames, alluminium pots, lamp, etc.
4. Re. Estate of Subramaniayer:—
Gold earring, coats, jersey, tin trunk, etc.

SALE TO-DAY.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

THE AUCTION SALE OF INSOLVENT'S HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

Under instructions from B. N. Lang, Esq., Official Assignee of Bombay and the Assignee of the estate and effects of Mr Hormusji Cursetji Giara (Insolvent). Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction, on FRIDAY, 9th December, 1921, at 2-30 p.m (S. T.) at their rooms No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort, the following:—

Cabinets, tables, double and single beds, chairs, easy chairs, glassware, round table, perambulator, cradle, mirror door almyrah, harmonium, gramophone, sewing machine, meatsafe, lamps, etc., etc.

CRAWFORD & Co., Auctioneers. Bombay, 9th December, 1921,

NUSSERWANJI SORABJEE & Co

SALE OF OLD TEAKWOOD, IRON OLD, OLD FURNITURE BOAT, COPPER TANKS, CABOOSES, ETC., ETC., TO NUMEROUS TO MENTION.

Under kind instruction from the Director, Royal Indian Marine, Bombay, Messrs. NUSSERWANJI SORABJI and Co. will sell by Public Auction on MONDAY, 12th December, 1921, in the compound of Aleyandra Dock close to No. 2 Shed, Fort, Bombay. Sale will be subject to the approval of Director, Royal Indian Marine, Bombay. Purchasers will have to pay fifty per cent. deposit immediately when the lot is knocked down to him and remove such lot within fifteen days. In case of default the lot will be resold at his risk. If so occasioned while he will have no claim to profit on such re-sale or to the amount of such deposit.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply eo the undersigned and the same will be declared at the time of the sale.

NUSSERWANJI SORABJI & CO., Govt. Auctioneer, 71, Ferer Road, Bombay. Bombay, 9th December, 1921,

GANDHI & CO.

Auctioneers and Commission Agents. No. 52. Medows Street, Fort. Telephone, No. 4927.

AUCTION SALE OF A MOTOR LORRY (NASH).

THIS DAY, FRIDAY the 9th December, 1921, at p 5 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. GANDHI &CO. Austicaneers, will sell by public auction by order of the concerned at Sandhurst Road, Sonejee House.

One Motor Lorry (Nash) of 2 tons capacity, speed 12 miles an hour in absolutely sound condition and running order.

A deposit of 25 p. c. will be required at the time of sale.

GANDHI & Co Auctioneers.

AUCTION SALE.

BENNETT & CO

120 Apollo Street, Fort.

AUCTION SALE OF ANZORA CREAM AND ANZORA VIOLA, FEEDING BOTTLES, ETC.

Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will on SATURDAY, the 10th instant, sell by Public Auction at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.) at their Rooms, No. 120, Apollo Street by order of the Banks and Offices concerned and on account risk of the concerned the following.

1 case feeding bottles.
On account and risk of the International Trading Co.
13 cases containing Anzora cream and Anzora Viola as per invoices of the Anzora Perfumery Co.
A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE BUILDING PLOTS AT NOWROJI HILL AND SANDHURST ROAD EAST ESTATES.

Under instructions from the Bombay Improvement Trust, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, on MONDAY, 19th December, 1921, sell by Public Auction at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), on Plot 114, the following plots for a period of 999 years.

LOT NO. 1.—A valuable building site known as Plot No. 114, Sandhurst Road, East Estate, having a frontage of about 67 feet to Sandhurst Road and a similar frontage to a proposed road in the rear and containing an area of about 819 square yards.

LOT NO. 2.—A very valuable corner site known as Plot No. 115, Sandhurst Road, East Estate, situate at the junction of Sandhurst and Chinch Bandar Roads having long frontage to three roads and containing an area of about 1078 square yards.

LOT NO. 3.—A valuable corner plot known as plot No. 4 Nowroji Hill Estate, having a frontage of 75 feet to Chinch Bandar Road with a similar frontage to a road in the rear containing an area of about 776 square yards.

LOT NO. 4.—A similar plot known as Plot No. 5, Nowroji Hill Estate and containing an area of about 774 square yards.

LOT NO. 5.—An excellent building site known as Plot No. 6, Nowroji Hill Estate, having a frontage of 75 feet to Chinch Bandar Road and containing an area of about 767 square yards.

LOT NO. 6.—A valuable corner site known as plot No. 7 Nowroji Hill Estate having a frontage of 75 feet to Chinch Bandar Road and containing an area of about 757 square yards.

NOTE.—Plots 114 and 115 will be let subject to the Sandhurst Road buiding rules; on parts of these two plots godowns not exceeding 16 feet in height will be allowed. The main buildings may be carried to the full height allowed by the Municipal Act and the 63½ deg. rule.

Shops and godowns will be allowed to be built on these plots and nahnis will also be allowed in the rooms.

For further particulars and conditions of sale and plans and agreements of the sale apply to the Board of Estate, Agent at Improvement Trust Office, or to the undersigned.

BENNETT AND CO.

MESSRS. J. S. MODY & CO.

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS 20, Apollo Street. Tel. No. 3409.

GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO INVESTORS.
AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY SITUATE AT NEW KAZI STREET, KNOWN AS GHOGHARI MOHOLA BANIAN STREET.

Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co., Auctioneers, will under instructions from and by order of Messrs. Mulla and Mulla, Attorneys, for the Mortgagee and on account and at the risk of Govindji Kuberdas the Mortgagor and pursuant to the power of sale reserved to the Mortgagee under an indenture of Mortgage dated the 16th day of March, 1920 and made between Govindji Kuberdas of the one part and Khan Bahadur Framji Nusserwanji Suntoke of the other part, sell by Public Auction at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), on SATURDAY the 10th day of December 1921 at the premises the undermentioned property.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground situate at New Kazi Street, without the Fort of Bombay in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay containing by admeasurement 233 3/9 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Book of the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey No. 1258 together with the dwelling house and all buildings and structures standing thereon assessed by the Bombay Municipality under C Ward No. 6294, Street Nos. 36-40 and bounded on or towards the East by the property of Javerchand Pratabchand on or towards the West by the property of Cursondas Natha on or towards the North by Kazi Syed Street and on or towards the South by a sweeper's passage.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to Messrs. Mulla and Mulla, Attorneys for the Mortgagee at the Office at Gresham Building, Esplanade Road, Fort, or to the undersigned.

J. S. MODY AND CO., Auctioneers.

BOMBAY AUCTION COMPANY

67, Parsi Bazar Fort, Bombay.

AUCTION SALE OF GOVERNMENT STORES

Under instructions from the Officer Commanding Dett "A" Sy. Depot Coy. Bombay, THE BOMBAY AUCTION COY., will sell by Public Auction the undermentioned articles at the following places on respective dates.

On TUESDAY, the 13th December, 1921, at 9 a.m. (S. T.) at the Castle Bombay behind the Town Hall.

Empty cases 3862 Petrol Tins 6639 Ghee Tins 2200 Pint Bottles, Bags gunnies, kegs, etc., etc.

On WEDNESDAY the 14th December 1921 at 9 a.m. (S. T.) at the Grain Depot Mazagon Cooking oil, condemned Railway steepers 10,000 sugar sweeping, etc., etc.

CONDITION—A deposit of 25 per cent to be made on the fall of hammer. The purchaser have to remove all the goods within 10 days. Otherwise the paid amount and the goods will be forfeited.

BOMBAY AUCTION COMPANY, Auctioneers. Bombay, 9th December, 1921.

JUST A WORD

The best way to earn a suitable income, in addition to your usual means, is to take up an agency of the

BOMBAY LIFE ASSURANCE CO LIMITED

Apply for particulars to the Manager at 67, Apollo Street, BOMBAY, 51, Medows Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE EXCELSIOR
H. B. WARING Co.
TO-NIGHT FRIDAY, Dec. 9th at 9-30 p.m.
Charles Klein's Famous Play.
"FIND THE WOMAN."
Played in U. S. A. as
"THE THIRD DEGREE"
Plan at ROSE upto 6 p. m After 7 p.m. at the Theatre.

THE EXCELSIOR
THE EXCELSIOR
Owing to large numbers not being able to gain admission to the Shakespearean Matinee on "ROMEO & JULIET" yesterday,
THE H. B. WARING COMPANY
will give another
REDUCED PRICE MATINEE.
REDUCED PRICE MATINEE.
OF
'ROMEO & JULIET'
'ROMEO & JULIET'
'ROMEO & JULIET'
'ROMEO & JULIET'
'ROMEO & JULIET'
'ROMEO & JULIET'
TO-MORROW, SAT. AT 5-30 P.M.
TO-MORROW, SAT. AT 5-30 P.M.
TO-MORROW, SAT. AT 5-30 P.M.
Plans at ROSE & CO., up to 6 p.m.

THE EMPIRE
TO-DAY AT 6-30, 8-15, & 10 p. m.
For The First Time in Bombay
"A DAY'S PLEASURE"
BY
CHARLIE CHAPLIN

THE EMPRESS.
TO-DAY AT 6-30, 8-15 & 10 p.m.
The Great Mythological Indian Drama:
'JAGAT JANANI JAGADAMBA'
'JAGAT JANANI JAGADAMBA'
'JAGAT JANANI JAGADAMBA'
The Story of the WORSHIP of
MA DURGA
MA DURGA
MA DURGA
Adapted for the Screen and Produced on a Magnificient Scale. A Super Cinematographic Gem featuring. Well-known Indian Artistes.

THE
MAJESTIC CINEMA.
PUNDLIC
BY
The Kohinoor film Co.
PUNDLIC
A socio-relegious drama, the most opportune picture that cuts deep into one of the gravest problems of the day—the problem of eradicating drink evil from the renowned land of Aryavart.
PUNDLIC
a vigorous drama depicting the evils brought about by social vices the wine and the woman
PUNDLIC
A Mythological Marvel.
Shows at; 5-15, 7, 8-45 and 10-30
Popular Prices

The Alexandra Cinema
The thril a minute Serial
The Smashing Barriers
featuring
The un rowned King of the screen,
WILLIAM DUNCON
and
EDITH JHONSON
The popular idolol the screen.
Supplied by K. D. & Bros.
The Smashing Barriers
A Serial sensation f serials. serial that will make you tingle to the tune of it. Sensational, smashing deeds of daring and dark doings that will hold you breathless.
Shows at :—5-15, 7, 8-45 and 10-30.
Popular Prices
The Alexandra Cinema
Bellasis Road, a few paces from the Byculla Club.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 10 April, 2017

AMUSEMENTS.

THE LAST CHANCE !

Messrs K. D and Brothers present To-night for the last time
A Super British A[illegible] Photoplay
"THE LADY CLARE"
"THE LADY CLARE"
"THE LADY CLARE"
(Six parts—6,000 feet.)
Adapted for the Screen from the World famous ballad of
ALFRED, LORD TENNYSON
Featuring Mary Odette and Charles Quartermaine
A Comedy in the Programme.
Four Shows To-night: 5-30; 7; 8-45; & 10-15 p. m. (S.T.)
WEST-END CINEMA.
(New Churney Road)

Last week
SHELLAR'S ROYAL CIRCUS
100 ANIMALS 25 ARTISTS
LOCATION :
Daily at
BORI BUNDER—MAIDAN
9-30 P. M.
Matinee Shows on Wednesday Saturday & Sunday at 5-30 p. m.

IMPERIAL
TO-NIGHT
A Pathe Serial
RUTH ROLAND
in
"THE AVENGING ARROW"
A swift lightning-speed serial of the West A drama of a fearless and brave American girl. She rides like a demon and fights like a tigress.
THIRD WEEK TWO EPISODES
Episode 6th The Midnight attack.
" 7th The Double game.
THE IMPOSTER
Western drama in 2 Reels
PATHE GAZETTE & POLLARD COMIC
TIME—Daily 7, 8-45, & 10-30 p.m,
Saturday and Bank Holiday at 5 p. m
Sunday at 3-30 and 5-15 p. m.
Price as Usual
ALWAYS A GOOD SHOW

THE LAST DAY !

Messrs. K. D. & Brothers present a Superb Indian Production by the Hindustan Film Company.
POONDALEEK!
POONDALEEK!
POONDALEEK!
(6 Parts—6000 Feet.)
A Drama full of gorgeous Oriental splendour.
A Comedy in the Programme.
Four Shows To-day at:
5-30. 7. 8-45 and 10-30 p.m. S. T.

NEXT SATURDAY
"The Tiger Band"
Serial by Warner Brothers producers of the serial
"LOST CITY"
detailed advertisement see page 9 of this paper
GLOBE CINEMA
(Sandhurst Road)

Keep your Eye
from any trouble, Cataract, Glaucoa, Iritis Corneal Ulcer, Redness, etc., by our LOTUS HONEY, SAFE remedy of nature, 1 dram Rs 2-8, 2 drams Rs. 4, Postage Extra Ask for free particulars to
NEW FORMULA CO.,
Kandi Bengal.
Dep B 241

BEHAR BLANKETS
COUNTRY MADE OF PURE SHEEP WOOL

		Rs
Extraordinary A class..	9½ by 6 ft	20
Extraordinary B class..	9 " 6 "	15
Special class	8½ " 6 "	10
1st Class	8 " 6 "	7
Superior Class	7½ " 5 "	6
2nd Class	7½ " 5 "	4-8
3rd Class	7 " 4½ "	3-8

Sample full piece. Agent Wanted.
Full Address. BEHARI OFFICE JANHOR, DT (GAYA).
Telegram Address. Agrawal Janhor.

COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

AMERICAN COTTON MARKET.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

New York, 7th Dec. 1921

Months.		To-day's Prices.
Futures at New York	Jan	17 15
	Mar.	17 15
	May	16 95
	July	16 50

Liverpool, 7th Dec. 1921.

Months.		To-day's Prices.
Cotton Delivery Mid Uplands G. O. C. Liverpool	Jan.	10 63
	Mar.	10 56
	May	10 47
	July	10 35

London, 7th Dec. 1921.

Telegraph Transfers	1/3 15 16 Dull
Bar Gold	5/0/6 Quiet
Bar Silver Spot	36 1/8 Quiet

MONEY MARKET.

London, 5th Dec. 1921.

Rates 3 %	55 1/2
Bar Silver Spot	36 5/8
" " 2 months hence	36 3/8
Closing Tone of Silver :—Dull.	
Bar Gold (per [illegible])	
Interest day to day loans	2 3/4
" 7 day Market loans	3 1/2
Discount, Bank of England Rate 5 p/c. since 23rd Feb.	

DISCOUNTS.

London, 6th Dec 1920

DISCOUNT Bank Bills 3 m/st.	3 11/16
" [illegible]dian Bank Bills 6 m/st	3 7/8
" [illegible] Trade Bills 3 m/st	4 7/8
" " " 6 "	5 1/4
Silver spot quiet and Easier	36 3/8
Rentes 3 per cent.	36 1/2

METAL REPORT.

TIN BLOCK	167

LINSEED.

LINSEED Calcutta Pure Basis Bags Dec-Jan. Done	17 3/4 & 17 7/8
" Tone upward tendency.	
RAW LINSEED OIL Naked spot Net Dec. Sellers ..	28/6
" Months Jan.-April Sellers	29 1/8

New York, 6th Dec 1921.

Demand Bills	4 08 25

EXCHANGE.

London, 6th Dec. 1921.

On London in Paris	54 24
in Germany	932 00
in Italy	94 55

EXCHANGE ON CONTINENTAL CENTRES.

MIDDLE QUOTATIONS.

Stockholm	16 97
Christiania	28 05
Amsterdam	11 56
Switzerland	21 10

Liverpool, 6th Dec. 1921.

Mid. American Cotton Spot	11 33
Egyptian F.G.F. Sakellis	20 00

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

London, 3rd Dec. 1921.

WHEAT.

BARLETTA RUSSO—62 lbs. Jan.-Feb. Sellers	81/3
BARIL WHEAT—62 1/2 lbs. Jan.-Feb. Sellers	81/3
KARACHI BARLEY—Nov.-Dec. Sellers	80/6
Tone :—Firmer.	

SHARES.

Chartered Bank	£ 15
Hongkong	£ 97
National	£ 37 1/2

SEEDS.

RAPESEED, Ferozepore Real Bold	Nominal.
RAPESEED, Yellow Guzerat, 416 lbs.	Nominal.
TONE OF RAPESEED :—	
LINSEED, Bombay per 416 lbs. ex-Ship Nov.-Dec.	£ 18
TONE OF LINSEED :—Firmly held.	
COTTONSEED, Bombay (sound delivered per ton) Dec.-Jan. Quoted ..	£ 9
TORIA RAPESEED:—Dec.-Jan. Nominal	£ 18
LINSEED, Argentine Dec.-Jan.	
Paid	£ 16 5/8
" " Dec.-Jan. Nominal	£16 3/8
Tone :—Firm. Little doing.	

METALS.

English best Selected Copper	£ 68
Standard Copper G. M. B.	£67 3/16
Copper Braziers	£ 94
Yellow Metal	8 3/4
Hard Spelter	21
Corrugated Sheets	£ 17 3/4

WAR LOANS, ETC.

Funding Loan 4% 1960/90	£ 73 3/4
Victory Bonds 4 %	£ 79 1/4
War loan 5% 1929/47	£ 89 1/8
Consols 2 1/2 %	48 7/8 Ex.
Rupee Paper 3 1/2 %	38 1/2
Indian Stock 3 1/2 % (Sterling Loan)	55 1/2
Govt. Securities 3%	48 E/4
Indian Loan 7 p/c.	£ 103 1x.

RUBBER.

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure Jan.-Feb.	14 3/4
Plantation First Latex Crepe Dec.	11 5/8
Tone :—Closing steadier.	
Freight of Coal Cardiff to Bombay	20/6

JAVA SUGAR.

Brown Sugar C. & F. Calcutta Dec. Sellers	16/6
Fine White Java C. & F Calcutta Dec. Sellers	19
" " Jan.-Mar. Sellers	19/3
Fine White Java, C. & F. Bombay Dec. Sellers	20
" " Jan.-Mar. Sellers	20 3
Fine White Java C. & F. Karachi Dec. Sellers	20/3
" " Jan.-Mar. Sellers	20/3
Tone :—Absence of Indian demand.	

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON.

December 8.

Today Reuter reported 8 points lower in New York Futures, and the Marwari bazar opened this morning for Fully Good M G Broach April/May at Rs. 459 and after touching Rs. 457 advanced till Rs. 460½. The prices fluctuated between Rs. 455 and Rs. 459 the rate at 4 p.m. being Rs. 457. The bazar finally closed at Rs. 456½. At Colaba the market opened at Rs. 455 and touching Rs. 456½ closed at Rs. 454. Fine M G Oomra December/January opened at Rs. 407 and went up till Rs. 414 the rate at 4 p.m. was Rs. 411. Fine M G Oomra March opened at Rs. 399 and advanced till Rs. 407 again declining to Rs. 404 which was the rate at 4 p.m, F G M G Bengal December/January was quoted Rs. 307 nominal.

Our market for ready cotton was steady yesterday. Bull manipulators bought New ready Oomra and Central Provinces descriptions at current rates, while Japan buyers were not buying new cotton. Local millwallas purchased some nice lots of new and old Khandesh and Bengal cotton and about 3,500 bales are reported to have been sold yesterday.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS 5-30 P. M.

Bombay, 8th Dec 1921

Fully Good Broach April-May	454
Fully Good Bengal Dec.-Jan.	307
Fine Oomra Dec.-Jan.	410
Do. March	403

COTTON CONTRACTS BOARD. QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, 9th Dec 1921.

F. G. Broach April-May	456
Fully Good Bengal Dec.-Jan.	308
Fine Oomras Dec.-Jan.	411
Do. March	403

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of Cotton produce etc., for the 48 hours ending 6 p.m. on 7th Dec. 1921.

Cotton	16165 Bs.
Wheat	64583 Cwt
Linseed	210 "
Rapeseed	Nil
Gingellyseed	7657 "
Popyseed	Nil
Groundnuts	1080 "
Castorseed	Nil
Rice	139866 "
Myrabollams	9·2 "
Cottonseed	22757 "
Mowraseed	Nil
Gram	46 "
Jowar	1771 "
Masur	Nil
Barley	Nil
Bajre	4655 "
Coal	5090 Tons

MONEY AND SHARE MARKET.

BOMBAY, Dec. 8.

Bars gold ready Rs. 29-1-0
Bars gold forward 29-0-6
Bars gold 2nd settlement 28-14-6
Bars silver ready 93-15-0
Bars silver 1st settlement 93-13-0
Bars silver 2nd settlement 93-90-

EXCHANGE.

On London Bank's selling T T 1/3 25/32
On London Bank's selling D D 1/3 13/16
On London Bank's buying 3 M/st D A 1/4 1/4
On London Bank's buying T T 1/3 27/32
On London Bank's buying D D 1/3 29/32
Tone of silver—quiet—steady.
On Paris Bank's selling D D Frcs 353
On Paris Bank's buying 3 M/st D A Frcs 373
On Paris Bank's buying D D Frcs 363
On Japan Bank's selling T T Rs 177
On Japan Bank's buying 60 D/st D P Rs 170
On Hongkong Bank's selling D D Rs 202
On Shanghai Bank's selling D D Rs 284
On Singapore Bank's selling D D Rs 177
On New York Bank's selling D D Rs 380
London gold ready s 100-6
London silver ready d 36-2
London silver forward d 36
Tone of silver. Dull.
Cross rates on London to the Pound Sterling.
American exchange S 4.08½
French exchange Frcs 54.40
Italian exchange 94.50
Swiss exchange 21.20
Belgium exchange 56.30
German exchange Mrks 850

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

3½ per cent Paper Rs 60
5 per cent War Loan 85
4 per cent Terminable Loan 9[illegible]
4 per cent Conversion Loan 76
5½ per cent War Bonds due 1922 100/8
5½ per cent War Bonds due 1928 101-4
6 per cent Government of India Bonds due 1926 101/[illegible]
6 per cent Government of India Bondus due 1931 101/
6½ per cent Bombay Development Loan due 1935 104/4
4 per cent Bombay Port Trust due 1974 69
6 per cent Bombay Port Trust due 1930 97
4 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1974 69
6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1929 to 49 97
4 per cent Bombay Improvement Trust due 1974 69
The share market was closed today.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Dec. 7.

The market for coal shares shewed distinct improvement today there being strong inquiry for Bokaro and Ramgur New Manbhoom Bhulanbararee and Burrakur, scrip for most stocks being difficult to obtain. Jutes were quiet without much business passing. In miscellaneous section cotton shares closed easier and there was very little business in this section.

The following were the closing quotations:—

Coal—Bansjora 29/8; Bnalgora (new) 17/8; Bhulanbararee 47 C R Bokaro and Ramgur 49/12; Burrakur 48/8 and 47 S L Ghusick and Muslia 30/4; Gopalichuck 13/14; Kalapahari 34/4; New Manbhoom 74 New Kessurgarh 30/4; Northern 6/14; North Laikdih 14/8; Patmohna 12/8; Phularitand 8/4; Rannegunge (old) 68 C D and 60/8 xd; South Govindpur 5/12; Sudamdih prefs 12/8; Standard 76; Union 15/4; Jute Barnagore 93; Budge Budge 800 S L Clive 21 S L Fort Gloster 573 xd; Howrah 29; Kelvin 615/8 S L Lansdowne 200.

Miscellaneous:—Agra United Mills 8/12; Bengal lead 5; Bengal telephone 220; British India Tobacco 3/4; British Ceylon Corporation 10; Dunbar cotton 540; Hume pipes 6/6; Indian Iron and Steel (old) 60; Indo Burma tin 6/6; Kesoram Cotton 17/8 Titaghur Paper 17; Government Paper 3½ per cent quoted at 60/2; and small lots 60/6; War Bonds (short loans) 100/12; 1925 101/4; 1926, 101/10; 1928, 101/8; 1930, 101/8; 1931, 131/8; U. P. Bonds 6 per cent 95/8 per cent. Exchange Bank Telegraphic Transfer One shilling three and seven eighth pence and Demand Bills one shilling three and twenty-nine thirty-two pence.

SHIPPING

ARRIVALS

Dec. 8.

S S Duns Law, Nelson, Durban.
S S Umlozi, Walker, Durban.
S S Streefkirk, Colekemp, Rotterdam.
S S Vasna, Hitchings, Busreh, etc.
S S Warora, Adie, Busreh, etc.
S S Saigon Maru, Ohno, Kobe, etc.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—

S S City of Harvard, Large, Antwerp, etc.

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—

Steamer Barjora for Persian Gulf.
Steamer Vasna for Persian Gulf.
Steamer Martinique for Bangkok.

S S Streefkirk:—The E D Sassoon Co's steamer Streefkirk, 3822 tons, Captain Colekemp, arrived in harbour yesterday from Rotterdam, with a general cargo.

S S Vasna:—The B I S N Co's steamer Vasna, 2043 tons, Captain A F W Hitchings, arrived in harbour yesterday from Busreh, with a general cargo and passengers.

S S Saigon Maru:—The O S K steamer Saigon Maru, 4465 tons, Captain N Ohno, arrived in harbour yesterday from Kobe, with a general cargo.

S S Warora:—The B I S N Co's steamer Warora, 1336 tons, Captain R Adie, arrived in harbour yesterday from Busre, with a general cargo and passengers.

EXPORTS

Dec. 8.

S S Morea for London:—19 bundles lamb skin, 18 bundles wool carpets, M M T Afshar.

S S Circassia for Liverpool:—33 bales wool, David Sassoon and Co; 150 bales cotton, F F Campbell and Co; 3002 cwts myrabolans, B Dumji and Co; 201 bales cotton, V A Save; 20 bales wool, Noormahomed Vazir and Sons; 50 bales wool, G H Hassam Noorani.

S S Circassia for Marseilles:—4000 cwts castor seed, Louis Dreyfus and Co.

S S Circassia for Levant:—2000 cwts castorseed, Volkart Bros.

S S City of Palermo for Liverpool:—30 bales wool, M E H A Murani; 66 bales wool, The Bombay Co; 30 bales wool, H Balkishandoss.

S S City of Palermo for Dunkirk:—300 cwts myrabolans, C Jivanlal and Co; 400 bales cotton, Langley and Co.

S S Grelarlie for New York.—104 cwts pepper, 20 cwts sandalwood chips, Narsee Novlgee and Co.

S S Neuralia for Hamburg:—220 bales cotton, Volkart Bros; 220 bales cotton, N Raharee and Co; 110 bales cotton, Hirji Nensey and Co.

S S Neuralia for Antwerp:—280 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

S S Neuralia for Amsterdam:—3 bales wool carpets, Murlidhor Santdoss.

S S Neuralia for Ghent:—280 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

S S Circassia for Barcelona:—100 bales cotton, F F Campbell and Co; 50 bales cotton, Kilachand Devchand and Co; 2000 cwts linseed, Louis Dreyfus and Co.

S S Circassia for Bilboo:—120 bales cotton, F F Campbell and Co.

S S Circassia for Valencia:—2000 cwts gingelly seed, 1000 cwts groundnut seed, Louis Dreyfus and Co.

S S Rio Preto for Hamburg:—550 bales cotton, Volkart Bros; 3500 cwts mowra seed, Ralli Bros; 330 bales cotton, Arjan Khimji and Co.

S S Rio Preto for Bremen:—3000 cwts groundnuts, Ralli Bros.

S S Merkara for Hamburg:—220 bales cotton, Kilachand Devchand and Co.

S S G M Embiricos for Genoa:—400 bales cotton, F F Campbell and Co; 2000 cwts rape seed, Louis Dreyfus and Co.

S S G M Embiricos for Antwerp:—200 cwts gum arabic, M Jafarbhoi; 220 bales cotton fly, C Peroji and Co.

S S G M Embiricos for Oporto:—100 bales cotton, F F Campbell and Co.

S S Dilwara for Hongkong:—100 bales cotton twist, I David; 200 bales cotton yarn, R D Tata and Co; 40 cwts gum olibanum, M Malsi and Co; 62 cwts gum arabic, M Malsi and Co.

S S Dilwara for Shanghai:—10 cases dates, Cursetji and Co.

S S Itaura for Osaka:—300 bales cotton, R D Tata and Co.

S S Itaura for Kobe:—200 bales cotton, R D Tata and Co.

S S Malaya Maru for Kobe:—800 bales cotton, Teikoku M K Kaisha; 200 bales cotton, Hukmichand Rambhagat and Co.

S S Vakasa Maru for Yokohama:—3½ cwts ivory, G H Ramjee.

IMPORTS.

Dec. 8.

S S Toba from Hamburg, Agents E D Sassoon and Co Ltd:—60 orates tiles, 310 bags broken tiles, 9 cases polished tiles, 36 cases chemicals, 42 casks alum, 56 cases chemicals and spirits used in medicines, 12 cases spirits used in medicine, 50 drums permanganate of potash, 100 casks sugar of lead, 2 cases collodium, 3 cases aether, 20 casks antimony salt, 11 drums dye, 10 cases glass bangles, 1853 cases glassware, 93 cases lampware, 452 cases beer, 8 cases brass tubes, 60 cases brass wire, 31 casks wire nails, 10 cases copper foils, 8 cases copper tubes, 3 parcels (157490) kilos pig iron, 29928 pieces steel bars, 1101 bundles 19 cases steel bars, 523 pieces steel beams, 100 packages iron wire, 1 case mercury, 20 casks zinc sheets, 56 bales paper, 1 case preserves, 10 cases cocoa, 540 cases cheese, 125 cases condensed milk, 25 bales pickers, 2 bales buffer pieces, 260 bales straw boards, 25 bales cotton blankets, 8 cases cottons, 1 case silverware.

BURMA COTTON CROP FORECAST.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RANGOON, Dec. 7.

The third forecast of the Burma Cotton crop, shows the area of 308,000 acres being decreased by 55,700 acres on the last year's actuals. The decrease is due to widespread failure of the last rains. The District Officers estimate the yield at 36,876 bales cleared cotton and making usual allowances, the outturn is estimated at 4,897 bales compared with the estimated 68,400 last year—a decrease of nearly 30 per cent.

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

HIGH WATER.

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	Bombay Mean Time.	Depth on Still.
Wed. ..	14th Dec ..	h. m. m 10 8 11 13a	ft. in. 26 11 29 4

LOW WATER.

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	Bombay Mean Time	Depth on Still.
Wed. ..	14th Dec. ..	h. m m 4 28 4 28a	ft. in 19 3 14 11

THE WEATHER.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Thursday, the 8th December 1921, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are lightly or moderately clouded except at Rawalpindi and Delhi. Humidity is in excess in the northwest Punjab. Day temperature is in defect at most places; night temperature is higher than usual in the north Punjab.

The United Provinces.—Skies are lightly or moderately clouded in the southeastern districts and clear elsewhere. Humidity is in defect at Cawnpore. Temperature is generally in excess.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear in Sind and lightly clouded in Rajputana. The air is dampier than usual in Sind and north Rajputana. Day temperature is in excess at Sukkur; night temperature is generally above the average in Rajputana.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are lightly or moderately clouded in east Kathiawar, south Gujarat and Central India West and clear over the rest of the reporting area. The air is drier than usual on the west Kathiawar coast but humidity is in excess at Indore. Day temperature is in excess at Veraval; night temperature is also above the average at most places.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are lightly or moderately clouded. Humidity is in defect and day temperature higher than usual at Saugor. Night temperature is generally in excess.

The Konkan.—Skies are moderately clouded and humidity continues in defect at Ratnagiri. Day temperature continues in defect at Mormugao.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Cloud has increased and skies are now moderately or heavily clouded. Humidity is in excess at Sholapur. Day temperature is in defect at Bijapur; night temperature is generally above the average.

General Remarks.—No rain is reported. Moderate to heavy cloud has spread over the greater portion of the reporting area. Seas remain moderate on the south Madras coast and at Colombo. Temperature during night is above the average in the central parts of the country.

Forecast.—Dry weather is likely except in southeast Madras where a few falls of rain are probable.

India Telegraphic Summary for the 7th December 1921.

The western depression is passing away after giving a few light falls of rain and snow in the extreme north. Light rain has also fallen at a few stations in south Madras.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 7th Dec. 1921.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m. 10 a.m. 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr in.		29.95
Temperature of Air ..	degrees.	78.2
Wet Bulb Thermometeter ..	"	69.1
Dew Point	"	64 6
Relative humidity of Air	"	0.637
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy—10)	"	4.8
Maximum temperature of Air ..	"	85 7
Minimum do do	"	72 3
General direction of Wind } from midnight to midnight }		ENE,E,ESE,WNW, NNE.
Movement o Wind do.	miles	139

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 2 HOURS ON THU. THE 8TH OF DEC. 1921.

Station.	Temperature in Shade: Maximum of past 24 hours.	Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity: 8 hrs.	Rainfall: Past 24 hours.	Total 1st November to date	Nov. to date.
PERSIAN GULF—						
Bushire ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. (7th)..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Jask ..	77.3	61.2	82	..	3.28	+2.72
Muskat ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. (7th)..	81.0	63.6	60	..	1.34	+0.80
PUNJAB						
Multan ..	73 1	51.9	82	..	0	—0.11
Rawalpindi ..	64 7	42.0	95	..	0.49	+0.10
Lahore	70.5	47.4	93	..	0.12	0
Hissar	77.1	45.7	71	..	0	—0.08
Ambala	77.3	45 8	71	..	0	—0.29
Delhi	76.0	..	58	..	0	—0.14
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra	81.5	54.3	61	..	0	—0.15
Mainpuri	82.5	51.3	61	..	0	—0.24
Jhansi	83.4	54.6	50	..	0	—0.19
Cawnpore	82.5	53.6	64	..	0	—0.46
Allahabad	83.7	56.8	73	..	0	—0.38
SIND AND RAJPUTANA						
Jacobabad ..	87.1	46.2	78	..	0.13	+0.04
Karachi	79.8	60.3	72	..	0	—0.05
Ajmer	79.2	52.8	70	..	0	—0.29
Jaipur	81.5	52.3	43	..	0	—0.17
Kotah	85.6	7 0	61	..	0	—0.11
Mount Abu ..	69.4	54.4	86	..	0	—0.25
GUJARAT KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA WEST—						
Bhuj	80.0	52.5	53	..	0	—0.09
Dwarka	83.2	54.8	57	..	0	—0.01
Veraval	89.8	69.3	40	..	0	—0.25
Rajkot	85.5	57.5	52	..	0	—0.23
Bhavnagar Para ..	89.4	63.2	60	..	0	—0.22
Surat	89.4	63.1	51	..	0	—0.16
Ahmedabad ..	88.9	63.0	43	..	0	—0.13
Deesa	88.2	59.8	37	..	0	—0.20
Neemuch	85.8	57 0	61	..	0	—0.11
Indore	82.8	56.1	69	..	0	—0.47
CENTRAL PROVINCES						
Jubbulpore ..	79.9	54.	68	..	0	—0.53
Saugor	84.2	60.8	40	..	0	—0.50
Hoshangabad ..	83.3	57..	62	..	0	—0.58
Khandwa	87.4	57.1	55	..	0	—0.45
Akola	87.2	56.6	52	..	0	—0.57
Amraoti	85.4	53.1	50	..	0	—0.76
Nagpur	86.1	55.2	53	..	0	—0.72
Chanda	83.7	54.0	70	..	0	—0.72
Raipur	82.7	57.1	66	..	0	—0.42
KONKAN—						
Bombay	85.7	72 8	70	..	0	—0.44
Ratnagiri	91.8	68.6	43	..	0.39	—0.35
Marmugao	84.4	69.4	75	..	1.34	+0.31
Karwar	89.1	65.2	50	..	1.09	—0.70
BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	86.2	57.3	47	..	0	—0.60
Ahmednagar ..	85.0	54.2	49	..	0.01	—0.78
Poona	84.8	59.2	59	..	0.10	—0.62
Sholapur	4.2	59.7	69	..	6.26	+5.29
Bijapur	80.7	57.5	60	..	2.80	+1.90
Belgaum	79.1	56.5	62	..	5.03	+3.55
Aurangabad ..	83.0	58.4	41	..	0	—0.75
Nizamabad (Indur)	83.4	54.3	75	..	0.79	+0.17
Hyderabad ..	80.0	56.9	71	..	1.54	+0.68
MALABAR AND CEYLON						
Mangalore ..	91.9	69.5	45	..	1.21	—1.78
Calicut	87.5	68.1	74	..	4.58	—0.88
Cochin	91.8	70.7	68	..	3.07	—3.54
Colombo	88.4	74.3	89	..	4.09	—10.09
MADRAS (EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—						
Masulipatam ..	82.9	65.4	80	..	3.25	—2.39
Bellary	83.5	59.5	71	..	3.62	+1.47
Cuddapah	85.1	62.1	78	..	2.49	—1.22
Madras	85.3	67.7	78	..	4.43	—10.83
Bangalore	79.1	58.3	66	..	4.28	+1.50
Coimbatore	84.8	62 8	68	..	4.27	+0.47
Trichinopoly ..	89.8	71 1	73	..	1.85	—3.93
Negapatam	82.0	71 2	88	0.03	4.72	—14.68

A correspondent wires:—The *Uthamnah* or third day ceremony of the head of the Parsi community of Surat, Sirdar Davar Kaikhosro Dalji Modi, who died of heart-failure in Bombay on the 3rd December was held on the 6th in Surat at the Dharamsala and subsequently at the old family residence. A large number of members of different communities had assembled.

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PEACE IN THE CITY.

HOW TO MAINTAIN IT.

TOLERATION--HIGHEST RELIGIOUS TEST.

EXAMPLE OF JERUSALEM.

PROF. GEDDES' VALUABLE SUGGESTIONS.

Professor Patrick Geddes of the University School of Sociology and Economics delivered an address on Wednesday evening explaining the "Pro-Jerusalem" movement started in Jerusalem to promote cordial relations between the various communities in that city at the Chanda Ramji School, Mr. M. R. Javaker presiding.

The President said they met there to hear Prof. Geddes and to concert measures so that they could bring about mutual peace, good-will and harmony among the various communities by starting a similar movement as that which was started in Jerusalem.

PROF. GEDDES.

Prof. Geddes said Jerusalem was a great city in history, although it was not such a great city in size now. There were various warring elements in that city;—there were the three great religions—Christianity, Islam, and Judaism. Among these three religions again there were various sects and it was really a city of hatreds and discord. In these circumstances each had lived separate from the other, without any co-operation and any common ground between them. Of course they paid the taxes but there was no other communication with each other. When he went there he thought it was time to make it a living city, and not a city of miseries and discord. For that purpose he gathered the members of the various communities together so that they could build ideals of a great citizenship and agree to co-operate as far as they could in matters on which they could not disagree, so that it would be a better and more prosperous city. All the people in Jerusalem wanted the city to be more healthy and more prosperous. When there were no pilgrims of one kind that section of the people suffered from unemployment and poverty because there was not any kind of industry in the city, although there was a great scope for such a thing there. There were monuments and traditions on which the people could work together, but they were not doing so for want of a common understanding between them. The first thing, as he had said already, was to call a conference of the various communities in the city so that they could have a society not only of good-will but also of good activity and to consider what their needs were and to make the city a healthy one. They had also to start an industry. The first thing they did was to clean the gardens etc., of all the rubbish which was dumped there by a government which wanted to effect economy in this regard and with the help of the various communities that work was done in no time. The next thing they did was to start the weaving industry for which there was a great scope in the city and in course of time this industry grew prosperous and they had their guilds and apprentices, etc., Then they took to improving the old buildings in the city which for want of repairs were perishing. There was the Mosque of Omra one of the most famous and beautiful buildings in the world and that building sadly wanted repairs. They got an Armenian to make the fine blue tiles that were required for the building and the industry became so successful that people began to use those tiles for their domestic purposes also. Then they appointed three members who knew something about the antiquities of the city, and things archaeological, to give names to the various streets and they drafted a unanimous report and now there were beautiful signs giving the names of the streets in three languages at every corner in the city. Then they repaired the ramparts of the city which were fast decaying and now they could survey the whole city from the walls and they had made it more beautiful and attractive. They had also been able to have good roads, and new schools for children built by the people themselves. In short they had been doing good solid work for the various communities in that city through mutual good-will and sacrifice and co-operation with each other. It had now become impossible for them to fight with each other, so strong was the bond of co-operation and mutual good will.

The speaker then gave a summary of their operations and how they began the movement, which had now spread to other cities in Palestine. As the head of the movement in Jerusalem they had the head of the Bahai sect, Abbas Behai. Bahai movement was a movement which asked them if they were Moslems to be good Moslems; if they were Christians to be good Christians and so on. Therefore, the head of such a movement should be acceptable to all. They had found out that by co-operation they had curiously become very generous to each other. People who were hitherto not co-ordinating with each had become active cooperators. He made the suggestion to them to make the city a more living Bombay. The success of the movement in Jerusalem was due to their having a whole-time officer, a paid secretary, who could devote his whole time and energy and thought to the movement. If they could find men like that with constructive ideas and impetus, he had no doubt they would be able to make the city greater and more beautiful.

MR NATARJAN.

Mr. K. Natarajan who started the discussion said the position in Bombay was much more favourable than it was in Jerusalem. Not for years, but for centuries and ages, their whole national life had been laid on the principle of religious toleration. That principle of religious toleration has been proclaimed by Emperor Asoka, but it existed in this country long before that. Their Vedas had taught them. One is: people call Him by different names. In their religion it was recognised that all the different religions were but different pathways to the Supreme and that principle they had followed in India; they had always followed the policy of absolute religious toleration and the best evidence of it was that they had amidst them Jews and Parsis living together for so many years. Therefore, they in Bombay were more favourably situated than those in Jerusalem. But still the same they had a great need of such a movement. He did not belong to any party he was a social reformer as he thought they could achieve many things by way of social reform. What he thought was, they could do good to the city and to each other irrespective of their political differences. Their differences there must always be, but they should not allow them to embitter their feelings. ("Hear, Hear"). There was need for a movement which should have for its central object the Central Principle the love of Bombay, as a city to which they were all proud to belong. Whatever might be their religion, their creed, and their castes they had all reason to be proud of the city of Bombay.

MR. G. K. DEVDHAR.

Mr. G. K. Devdhar said it would be very necessary for them to see that not only the bond would be strengthened but that it would raise some specific ideas with regard to their lives, in which the narrow differences of religion and political party would not find much space. All the communities should work together harmoniously for the sake of the good of all people.

MR. H. P. MODY.

Mr. H. P. Mody said in his opinion this great and beautiful city of Bombay would be a great deal more beautiful and greater if the requisit public opinion were there, to cooperate with the efforts of those to whom the Municipal administration had been entrusted. The Municipal Corporation was the pet subject of all types of politicians, the newspaper, and the platform orator. A great deal of that was true but the average citizen was also a good deal responsible for the state of things. The 72 Civic Fathers, or civic fools as they were called, could do much good with their help. They could not only have a second city in India but they could have a second city in the Empire. No great efforts were required to approach Calcutta but what he wanted was that they should really become the second city in the Empire. And for that they must coordinate the efforts of the various communities into fruitful channels.

MR. PUNTAMBEKER.

Mr. S. K. Puntambeker said he had thought they were gathered there for the purpose of concerting measures to make a recurrence of those sad events impossible which had taken place in the city during the last fortnight. The town-planning problem would always be with them, but he wanted to know whether they had met there for the purpose of devising some measure for the keeping of peace or for discussing their sanitation and roads.

MR. OZA.

Mr. U. K. Oza said Mahatma Gandhi had in his appeals to Moderates and others laid down for them the different channels in which they could direct their activities for the good of the country. Mere differences in politics should not deter them from co-operating with each other in the sphere of social work and service. They must remember that the danger in Bombay was centred in those places which required most sanitation, better housing, and more social work for the eradication of many evils. There was education on which so much could be done by them. He admitted that politics was the supreme thing now and nobody could deny it. but there were also other urgent problems in India which could not wait for a single day. He had no doubt by working together political intoleration would disappear as religious intoleration had disappeared.

MRS. NAIDU.

Mrs. Sarojini Naidu said it was a great privilege to serve the city of Bombay. The city had more than one claims, and that was it was not only the second city but the first city among the heroic cities in the world. She thought they must direct their energies not only towards the reforming of their streets, but the human element. She had no doubt that Prof. Geddes meant the same thing and he wanted them reveal their minds to him. She praised the courage of those men and women who went among the rioters to bring about peace and harmony among the warring and fighting creeds, courageously and without fear for their lives. It was her great privilege to be in the streets and attend the conferences and to bring about not only a patched-up peace, but to bring about a real harmony between the various communities. She hoped in the end they would all work together for the common good of the various communities in the city.

PROF. HAMLEY.

Prof. Hamley said whatever might be their difference they must join hands for some common work and for some common good. Some 18 months ago he had gathered a number of students with a view to doing some work and he found that there were various bodies in the city which were responsible for the welfare of the city in its various department and that all of them sent members to each other. He welcomed the present suggestion because there was some generally unifying influence which brought them together, so that they could know what was going on. They had to begin on education of the masses. Unless the common people were educated to know what were their interests in the city they would not be able to achieve much good. They must also develop the artistic taste of the people for that side was neglected in India a great deal. He also found many men taking part in the Municipal administration of the city without any knowledge of their wants, or training. And he wanted the young men to be made experts in these things in regard to their civic work and ideals.

MR. MOWJI GOVINDJI SETH.

Mr. Mowji Govindji Seth said he thought they had gathered there to prevent the sad occurrences of the last few days. They had talked about Bombay being the most beautiful city in the world and the second city in the Empire. They had talked about the beautiful part and not the Bombay of the Byculla side and the slums, unless they touched those people it was no use talking of the city beautiful.

MR. BHARUCHA.

Mr. D. F. Bharucha said there was not a co-ordinating body at present to co-ordinate the various activities in the city so that there could be better understanding between the various communities. It was the want of understanding which was responsible for all their troubles and he welcomed the suggestion of a committee.

Mr. Husseinbhoy Lalji said there was no question of religions intoleration in the city, there was the question of untouchability, however. He wanted the stigma to be removed first, before they could do any good to them. There was no religious intoleration in the city and the various communities were working on the Bombay Municipality with mutual good will and tolerance. He hoped they would unite together to do good without any other consideration or party feeling. The need at present was to build poor men's chawls and there would be a great deal of content among the poor if they could have these.

One gentleman said the problem was an All-Indian problem and they should have a society to spread proper knowledge.

Prof. Geddes said that by co-operating in their civic ideals they would find it difficult to quarrel. He did not mean that they should do the same kind of work as was done at Jerusalem. For instance there was the Town planning Exhibition in which they could all take great interest. In fact they should have a clearing house, like the Banker's clearing House, to come together and act for the good of the whole community.

MR. A. TYEBJI.

Mr. Abbas Tyebji said he had thought they were going to meet there to take proper steps to meet the kind of danger which had had overtaken them some time ago. They wanted now, if it was possible, to find some method by which they could bring the leaders together and get them to form an association which would keep them in touch with the vast masses of citizens of Bombay and to prevent any future occurrences in Bombay. That was what they had met there for. It was not a question of nice gardens, or nice roads. The Corporation and other bodies were there for the purpose. It should be the duty of the citizens of Bombay to keep such a hold on the masses as would prevent such disastrous occurrences which had taken place during the last few days. That was what they had come there for. They did not want to compete with the Municipality or have another Backbay scheme. But they did want to compete with the Police and the Government in keeping the peace of the city They wanted to organise so that it would not be possible for any part of the city where there was any trouble not to communicate with leaders in the other parts of the city. They wanted such a committee to call a large gathering of the people of Bombay so that they could elect people who could keep in touch with the people of those districts, and whenever there was any danger or trouble they could give information to other parts of the city. With half-a-dozen such men they could prevent all the troubles in the city. They did not want more police and more military, and more machine guns. The real leaders should come together and give their time from money-making for the good of the citizens of Bombay.

A COMMITTEE.

Mr Natarajan said they wanted to concentrate their attention on civic ideals so that it would be impossible for them to quarrel with each other. He then named a provision committee. Prof. Geddes, Mrs. Naidu, Mr. Jayker, Prof. Hamley, Mr. H. P. Mody, Mr. B. F. Bharucha, Mr. G. K. Devdhar, Mr. Kanji Dwarkadas, Mr. Hussenbhoy Lalji and Mr. Shankerlal Banker. He consented to act as a provisional secretary in the meantime.

Mr. Jayker said their object was not to establish vigilance committees of the kind suggested by Mr. Tyabji, with a view to pacify the crowds. The ideal was to co-operate with each other so that the idea of operation would grow more and more. He regarded such a co-operation necessary as a solvent. They wanted a divinity at the altar of which they could gather together, without creating any racial hatred. We must give them an ideal where any racial animosity or hatred it would be impossible to create, built on solid moral foundations. Patriotism could only grow when it was divested of all racial animosity. Concluding he said it was not their object to have vigilance committees but to have an ideal with a view to co-operating with each other for the good of all.

THE CONGRESS PROGRAMME.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The Shahpur and Akola Conferences are gone, revealing that there is a section in the Nationalist party which is dissatisfied with the present programme rightly or wrongly. It is of no use urging that the Akola Conference was unconstitutional or packed; it is also of no use urging the plea of loyalty to Mahatma Gandhi. These are pleas and do not, therefore, make it the less clear that several highly intellectual and honest leaders of the Nationalist party consider that the programme drawn up at the Nagpur sessions was either ill-conceived or too ideally conceived to be capable of being fulfilled by people. Before the Congress meets at Ahmedabad, it is, therefore, necessary that the columns of all Nationalist newspapers should be thrown open to a full discussion of the programme so that all discontent smouldering secretly might come out. I am of opinion that a frank expression of views like that made by Mr. Jayakar will serve to bring all Non-co-operationists closer and strengthen the movement by weeding out secret heart-burning or necessity for hypocrisy.—Yours, etc.

UCHBRANG RAI K. OZA.

Bombay, Dec. 7.

SWADESHI AND PROFITEERING

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—While on the one hand our patriotic leaders are moving heaven and earth to propagate khadi and the Swadeshi movement in general, on the other, several Swadeshi trades are busy profiteering as best as they could on the well-known principle of making hay while the sun shines. It almost seems that the only God there persons devoutly worship day and night is Mammon. They must certainly be heartless and devoid of all sense of decency who, having the rare opportunity of being able to serve the country yet see no further than the narrowest and so short-sighted egoism. It is such traders that seriously hinder the progress of Swadeshi and are a veritable curse to the nation.

The occasion for the above remarks is this. On Thursday last, the writer purchased a pair of China cups and saucer of Gwalior make for annas 13 at a well-known Swadeshi establishment, but for an exactly similar pair of the same make at another renowned Swadeshi stores he had to pay annas 8 only!

Now this is the state of affairs in the case of almost every Swadeshi commodity including khadi. Who will wonder after this that the man in the street does not yet take to Swadeshi with any alacrity? Is there no one who can put a stop to this unconscionable profiteering? Will not our merchants yet open their eyes to the interest no less of themselves than of their country?

D. S. DHARESHWAR.

Chowpati,
Bombay, Dec. 4.

MOMBASA SOCIAL SERVICE LEAGUE.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I shall be much obliged if you will be good enough to give publicity to the following in your esteemed paper.

The above League is established here about six months ago and has been working under the following aims and objects:—

(1) To render all possible services to the public conscientiously and without any self-interests.

(2) To help the poor and destitute people.

(3) To make efforts to spread education and knowledge of hygiene among, and to provide free reading to, the poor and illiterate.

(4) To render all possible help to the public at the time of ill-health.

(5) to do everything possible that could be expected of volunteers, etc., etc.

The league has an Advisory Board consisting of eight respectable gentlemen who supervise almost all the work and especially check all the monetary transactions.

The volunteers of the League, visit all the ships coming from and going to India to get reports of the passengers of the hardships which are from time to time published in the local press and communicated to the proper authorities for redress.

The volunteers make appeal to the passengers for the donations to the League and issue printed receipts. The money, so collected, is used in the welfare of the public.

The passengers are requested to give all the particulars of their hardships on the voyage without any hesitation.

Thanking you in anticipation.—Your, etc.

D. G. MEHTA.
Hon. Secretary.

Mombasa, Nov. 21.

THE PRINCE AND THE PEOPLE

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I shall be highly obliged if you will kindly allow me some space in your much read paper for the following:—

The Prince of Wales has stated that he has come to India to learn and study the Indian problems personally and he has got the good of the Indian community at his heart. The Prince of Wales should therefore attend the Ahmedabad Indian National Congress which is the mouth-piece of the whole of India and learn and study what is being discussed there and get his father to give unto India what the Congress is demanding for the whole of India. Let him have an open and free-hearted talk with Mahatma Gandhiji on the Indian problems and then let him try to soothe the wounds of India. Yours, etc.

DHANVANT B. DESAI.

Post Box No. 110,
Nairobi, Kenya Colony,
November, 26.

RICE EXPORTS.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I am glad that attention is being drawn in your columns to the policy of keeping up the high prices of foodstuffs in India. What, however, surprises me is that there are people who persist in believing that our paternal Government has been doing all it can, to lower the cost of living. The farce of the import of wheat from Australia, after exporting our own delicious wheat is too recent a joke to be easily brushed aside, and now comes the export of Burma rice, by which a few profiteers will gorge themselves with gold. At no time was this policy more in evidence than at present. With famine and scarcity, and the extraordinary high prices of foodstuffs throughout India, making life unbearable, we have wholesale profiteering going on, and the Government declaring in Council its inability to interfere with trade. In other words, the Government tacitly permits the profiteer to do as he likes, and suck the life-blood of the population! The prices in other countries have come down very considerably, while in India we find them rising.—Yours, etc.,

RAO BAHADUR.

SIND CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

ELECTION OF OFFICE BEARERS

(From our Correspondent.)

SUKKER BUNDER, Dec. 6.

The first meeting of the Sind Provincial Congress Committee, after the new elections, was held at Shikapur on the 2nd and 3rd December. Dr. Choithram was re-elected President for the next year, Shrimati Sarasvati Devi and Mr. Virumal Begraj as Vice-Presidents, Mr. Jairandas Doulatram and Kazi Abdur Rahman as secretaries, and Seth Narayendas Anandjee as Treasurer. The following members were elected to the All-India Congress Committee:—

Dr. Choithram Mr. Jairandas, Mr. Abduljabar, Mr. Mohomedkhan, Seth Narayendas, Mr. Lalchand, Kazi Abdur Rahman, Kazi Khudabax and Professor Ghanshyam. The head-quarters of the Committee for the next year was fixed at Hyderabad. A Central Provincial Board of five members was appointed to organize and control volunteers corps in Sind.

TRAIN TRAGEDY.

A SERGEANT'S EVIDENCE

(Associated Press.)

CALICUT, Dec. 7.

Giving evidence before the Train Tragedy Enquiry Committee, Sergeant Rangan, Reserve Police, stated that he escorted the Moplah prisoners three times from Tirur ence to Coimbatore and twice to Bellary. On each occasion the escort consisted of one head constable and five constables. He did not notice the difference in the vans. On each occasion he supplied two kerosine tins of water at Tirur and put cocoanut shells and jam tins in the vans to drink from. He opened the van at Shoranur to see that the prisoners had enough water. He opened the van also at Olavakkot. On two other occasions the van was opened at Otapalam instead of at Shoranur, to pick up prisoners. Again it was opened at Olavakkot. They took seventeen Moplah prisoners from Calicut to Bellary on the 12th November in a third class carriage. The Mysore Police supplied escort at Bangalore. He never inspected the guaze inside the venetians.

The Committee reassembles to-day to record further evidence.

LIBERAL FEDERATION.

NEXT SESSION AT ALLAHABAD.

(Associated Press.)

ALLAHABAD, Dec. 7

The 4th session of the National Liberal Federation of India will be held on the 28th instant and the following days at the Mayo Hall here. Dewan Bahadur Govinda Raghaw Aiyer of Madras will preside. The fee for delegates is fixed at Rs. 10. The delegates may write to Mehta Krishnaram of the Leader.

HIGH COURT.

APPELLATE SIDE.

DEFILING THE IDOL OF SHANKERLING.

Virabhadrappa bin Virappa v. The King-Emperor (complainant—Shripad Yadhav).

(Before the Chief Justice Sir Norman Macleod and Sir Lallubhai Shah.)

This was a criminal application for revision against the decision of Mr. E. H. Waterfield, Sessions Judge of Dharwar. He confirmed the conviction and sentence passed on the accused by Mr. G. A. Rumble, First Class Magistrate of Dharwar.

The accused was charged under section 295 of the Indian Penal Code for having defiled the idol of Shankerling by touching it, with the intention of insulting the religious feelings of the Brahmins of Nargund or with the knowledge that they were likely to consider such an act as an insult to their religion. He was found guilty and was sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 100 and in default to undergo rigorous imprisonment for two months.

The facts are briefly these:—

The idol of Shankerling is in an ancient public temple at Nargund. Brahmins, Lingayats and others go there, but the actual worship of the idol has been performed by Brahmins alone for the last two hundred years. The accused and his relations are Lingayats, although they are called Pujaris and hold certain land assigned to the temple, yet for the last two hundred years they have only performed menial offices in the temple, and none but Brahmins are allowed to touch the idol. When it has been touched by non-Brahmins on two or three occasions it has been necessary to perform the 'Samprokshna' ceremony of purification. In March 1919 a suit was filed by the present complainant against the accused in relation to certain lands, and in August certain persons met for the purpose of arbitration. A few days later the accused was seen to touch the idol under the pretence of worshipping it; and when remonstrated with, he asserted his right to do so. The Samprokshana ceremony was performed again, and the accused was charged before the Magistrate.

The accused did not deny touching the idol, but he claimed to have the right to do so as hereditary Pujari and alleged that Brahmins had been appointed by the Pujaris to perform Puja merely as a matter of convenience while the right to perform it themselves still remained with them, and it was alleged that Lingayats were in the habit of performing Puja occasionally.

The Magistrate found that the defence had entirely failed to prove their points and from the materials pleaded before him, his findings were that there was a long standing use of exclusive Brahmin worship in the temple; that shankerling was an object of worship held sacred by Brahmins in Nargund since ancient times; that the touch of a Lingayat or any Shudra amounted to 'defilement' in the sense in which it was used in common parlance; that the accused wantonly committed the act in order to offend and ridicule the Brahmins of Nargund; and that the assertion of a hereditary right to perform the Puja by the accused was not bonafide but a sham.

The Sessions Judge in confirming the order of the Magistrate observed "I agree with the Magistrate in finding that the Puja is confined to Brahmins. It is argued that as Puja was performed by the Sudras up to 1705 the right still remains, but Ex. 33 clearly deprived them of this right, and those orders had been acquiesced in ever since. The mere fact that the accused's family retained the title of Pujari does not prove that they retained the right of performing the Puja. It seems to me that the defilment may be ceremonial as well as material. If it were not so, a person, who placed a shoe on an idol would not come within the purview of the section, and in my opinion the object of the section is to punish any kind of defilement, whether material or ceremonial, which is intended to insult the religious feelings of a community. I have no hesitation in finding that the accused's act amounted to defilement of the idol. It has been argued that the accused is entitled to the benefit of section 79 as he believed himself to have been justified by law. But there is absolutely no proof that he had any ground for such belief. It has been clearly proved that for a very long period none but Brahmins had been allowed to worship the idol and there is his own admission."

Their Lordships after hearing arguments reserved the judgment.

Mr. B. J. Desai with Mr. V. R. Sirur appeared for the applicant.

Mr. Strangman with Mr. H. B. Gumaste appeared for the opponent.

A Nagpur message of the 7th December states:—Mr. N. V. Sharma of Bombay who has come here for the Malabar Relief Fund, Bombay, interviewed H. E. Sir Frank Sly who contributed Rs. 250 to it. Mr. Sharma will address a public meeting on Thursday evening on the subject.

Lucas

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PRINCE SAYID ALI PASHA.

SHOT BY AN ASSASSIN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Dec. 6.
Recd. 8-30 a.m., Dec. 8.

Rome.—Prince Sayyid Ali Pasha, the erstwhile Grand Vizier of Turkey, while out for a drive to-day, was hit by a revolver bullet fired by an unknown person. The victim was immediately conveyed to the hospital, but there it was discovered that Ali Pasha was dead.

LORD SINHA'S SUCCESSOR

NO APPOINTMENT YET

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Dec. 7.
Recd. 12-30 p.m., Dec. 8.

Reuter learns that no appointment has been made to fill the vacancy caused by Lord Sinha's resignation and it is understood that the Hon. Mr. Havilland le Mesurier will fill the post in the meantime.

MR. SASTRI TO SUCCEED LORD SINHA.

A "DAILY MAIL" REPORT

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Dec. 6.
Recd. 8-30 a.m., Dec. 8.

The "Daily Mail" is responsible for a report that there is possibility of Mr. Sastri's succeeding Lord Sinha.

FRENCH SENATE.

VOTE OF CONFIDENCE IN M. BRIAND.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Dec. 6.

Paris.—The Senate has passed a vote of confidence in M. Briand by 249 to 12 votes, after a speech by M. Briand, in which he said that the mode of payment of the German reparations as elaborated by the Reparations' Commission, could only be carried out in full agreement with the Allies. The French Government always worked to maintain this agreement, but France must have in view the defence of her own interests.

Referring to the Washinwton Conference. M. Briand said that he considered that he had neglected nothing to defend the vital interests of France.

M. Briand added in his speech that he was certain that no one among the Allies held for a minute that France should be ruined for the sake of Germany, which had become wealthy by means of fraudulent bankruptcy. The Chamber's action in voting by 160 to 100 in favour of postponing the discussion of Foreign Affairs signifies another victory for M. Briand.

SITUATION IN MALABAR.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Dec. 7.

The following is the official summary of the situation in Malabar:—"Definite areas have now been allotted to different battalions so as to cover the whole of the affected area. Some minor engagements with the rebels have taken place and surrenders continue from many parts of the area hitherto chiefly affected while there are signs that chief rebel leaders are becoming dissatisfied with the progress of affairs. Near Mettur a large body of Moplahs have surrendered and handed in 250 swords and Arikod which a few weeks ago was the important rebel centre is now displaying numbers of white flags. The chief gangs still remain to be dealt with, but it seems probable that these will decrease in size as time goes on. The main desideratum at present apart from the capture of leaders is to restore confidence in the non-rebel population and to induce them to assist in the apprehension of offenders and restoration of normal conditions. The present military dispositions are designed with this object and will, it is hoped, have the desired effect. The civil population shows little enterprise.

H. R. H. the Prince of Wales witnessed on the night of December 7th a military pageant at Bharatpur. His Royal Highness took the salute as each unit of the Infantry, Cavalry, Artillery, Imperial Service Troops, Camel Corps, Transport, Motor Tractors, Household Body Guard, passed the flag staff.

Public meetings and processions are prohibited in Darjeeling Sub-Division for two months unless licensed.

Justice Sir B. K. Mullick having been nominated as the President of the Committee, for preparing a scheme for the separation of the Judicial and Executive functions in this province, Mr. Robert Lindsay Ross will act as Judge of the Patna High Court in his place.

BOMBAY CORPORATION.

MUNICIPAL EMPLOYEES AND COUNCILLORS.

PROPOSED DRAINAGE SCHEME.

A meeting of the Municipal Corporation was held yesterday, Sir Sassoon J. David presiding. The December agenda was gone through to the end at yesterday's sitting. After the President had congratulated Mr. Cowasji Jehangir on his appointment to the Bombay Executive Council, much of the Corporation's time was wasted in the discussion of two propositions, when more or less personal matters were brought forward. A good deal of recriminations followed and a number of abusive epithets were used over the question of using the services of the Municipal servants by members of the Corporation. Dr. Sukhia said all this was done without the knowledge of the Municipal Secretary who, he thought, was a "simpleton." After the December agenda was finisheed the Corporation adjourned *sine die*.

The President at the outset congratulated Mr. Cowasji Jehangir on his being appointed member of the Executive Council in the place of Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoolah.

HIRED PRIMARY SCHOOL BUILDINGS

Dr. N. H. E. Sukhia moved:

'That in view of the fact that the rent paid by the Schools Committee for hire of buildings for the location of Primary Schools in the City has largely increased of late the Commissioner be requested to report on the desirability and practicability of acquiring at an early date (1) such of the existing hired Primary School buildings as are suitable from a sanitary point of view for permanent use as school buildings, (2) other suitable buildings to accommodate the remaining schools which are at present housed in insanitary buildings or those which are newly to be opened and (3) open spaces for the construction of school buildings wherever possible.'

After a good deal of discussion the proposition was declared lost.

MUNICIPAL EMPLOYEES.

Dr. M. C. Javle moved:

'That the Municipal Secretary be requested to inform the Corporation whether it is a fact that the services of any of the Municipal employees belonging to his office either of a clerk or of a peon are being utilised by any councillor or councillors, for his or their personal work, and if so, he be requested to state to what extent they are being utilised and with whose permission.'

He said Dr. Sukhia had admitted at a meeting of the Schools Committee that he was making use of the services of the Municipal sepoys for his own work. A Municipal clerk was also, doing some typing work for him; personally he was under the impression that the Municipal clerks were meant for office work alone; he had seen the clerks typing from a big manuscript and on his enquiring he found out that it was a biography of some councillor. That work should not be done by the Municipal clerk. The Secretary had also a lent the services of a Municipal sepoy for taking newspapers etc. and in that way work which was not their legitimate work was being got out of them.

Mr. R. B. Mantri seconded.

Mr. Fry said for the dignity of the Corporation such a proposition should not be entertained by them. He was sorry that Dr. Javle had not yet learnt the etiquette of the Corporation.

Mr. Gulabchand Devchand thought for the sake of the Corporation they should not entertain the proposition.

Dr. R. T. Nariman was disgusted with the proposition and he thought that for the sake of the bad feelings between two members the Corporation should not suffer in dignity.

Dr M. B. Velker said it might be distasteful to bring such a resolution forward, but it was not a bad one. It might not be quite in consonance with the dignity of the Corporation, but it was one which they were bound to consider. The Corporation must rather congratulate Dr. Javle on the courage with which he had brought the proposition before them. He did not think that the members could use the services of the Municipal servants for their private ends.

Mr. J. A. Wadia did not think any useful purpose would be served in getting a report, as he thought a mere expression of opinion on their part was quite enough. He did not think if any work was done after the office hours there could be any objection to it.

Mr. Boman Behram said it was proper that the motion should be withdrawn: it was also a matter for the Municipal Secretary to deal with.

Dr. Javle asked for permission to withdraw the motion.

Dr. Sukhia objected and the motion could not be withdrawn.

Dr. Sukhia said the charge against him was "cowardly"; he was not getting any biography typed in the office and he would prove it by bringing the manuscripts from the printers. On the other hand Dr. Javle himself had got much Roneo work done in the office.

Dr. Javle denied this charge as a got up one

Continuing said Dr. Sukhia he had a list of 11 members who were getting their work done by the Municipal clerks and only the day before a Parsi member had got his budget speech typed by a Hindu clerk. He did not think the Secretary knew of these things, as he was a mere "simpleton" (laughter). He wanted an official rep so that he could go to a court of law.

Mr. Davies moved that the question be now put to vote.

This was agreed to and on being put to vote the proposition was lost by one vote.

DRAINAGE SCHEME.

Dr. A. G. Viegas moved:

'That considering that most vital issues affecting the health of the City and its harbour are involved in the proposed comprehensive scheme for the drainage of Bombay, the Corporation are of opinion that, with a view to insuring proper attention and appreciation of the full facts and particulars of the scheme by the experts who are to be consulted on the scheme, the three experts or at least two of them should pay a visit to Bombay and examine the scheme on the spot before they give their opinion on it and that the Commissioner be requested to arrange for their visit as soon possible.'

Dr. Sukhia seconded.

Mr. Davies moved an amendment that the proposition be referred to the Committee.

The Municipal Commissioner said the Committee were considering the question and they had all the necessary information at their disposal. He thought that the Committee should be informed that if they thought it was necessary to visit India for investigating the question on the spot, they should do so, and he asked that the proposition be modified accordingly.

The suggestion was accepted and the amended proposition was carried.

The Corporation, then adjourned.

KERALA CONGRESS RELIEF FUND.

	Rs.	As.	P.
Amount previously acknowledged	39,756	6	10
G. R. Krishnaswamy ...	5	0	0
Dayadhar, Simla ...	83	6	0
Siwasankoo Narayan Rao ...	25	0	0
A. Sympathasur, Calicut ...	15	0	0
Chetiar, Kallai ...	15	0	0
P. Krishnan Nair, Poona ...	220	0	0
K. Rajagopalchari, Firupathi	25	0	0
P. Narayanan Nair Valapade Through Treasurer, Malabar Relief Fund, Bombay ...	2,500	0	0
Through Allahabad Congress Committee	275	0	0
K. V. Nataraj, Lahore ...	10	0	0
T. V. Ramchandra Rao, Tanjore	10	0	0
G. Somasundram Pillay, Goodalore	5	0	0
R. D. Sathe, Ramathirth ...	10	0	0
Through Allahabad Congress Committee	460	0	0
S. Choklinga Mudaliar ...	4	6	0
Relemal, Sukkur ...	64	0	0
Mysore Dist. Congress Committee	83	0	0
M. Chenchaia Chetty, Bangalore	10	0	0
Abduqume	1	0	0
Mullaram Ratanchand ...	25	0	0
Mohanlal Amarnath ...	25	0	0
A Sympathiser Rohri ...	10	12	0
Ramdas Ramchandran, Jamshedpur	50	0	0
H. A. Nair, Ottappalam ...	24	0	0
Dwarkaprosad, Shikohabad ...	5	0	0
C. P. G. Nair, Burma ...	45	0	0
Bharjanath Bhatta, Lahore Through Sind Pro. Congress Committee	2,250	11	0
Sympathiser, Rajmundry ...	2	12	0
M. K. Sankara Varriar ...	6	0	0
A. M. Chakrapany Chetty ...	5	0	0
All-India Congress Committee 3rd instalment ...	29,948	8	6
Total ...	75,974	15	2

K. P. Kesava Menon,
K. P. KESAVA MENON,
Secretary,
Kearala Provincial,
Congress Committee.

Calicut, 1-12-1921.

Collections through the Girgaun District Congress Committee, Bombay.)

	Rs.	A.
Through the "Bombay Chronicle"	525	0
,, Mr. Rustomji N. Bapasola	215	0
V. B.	101	0
Mr. M. R. Jayakar	100	0
,, Laxmidas M. Shrikant ...	100	0
Through the late Mr. Pooranmal H. Mehta	91	0
Mrs. Premcorebai Dharamdas Jagmohandas (In memory of her late brother)	51	0
Mr. Rustomji N. Bapasola ...	25	0
,, Shankarrao M. Savur ...	20	0
R. S. T.	20	0
Mr. K. Bhujanga Rao	15	0
S. N. R.	15	0
N. A. Kamath	12	8
Dr. R. P. Bhat	10	0
S. A. K.	10	0
Mr. Shripad S. Shirali ...	10	0
Mrs. Avantikabai Gokhale ...	10	0
Mr. Bantval Rama Rao ...	10	0
A. Gujarati Sympathiser ...	10	0
Mr. K. Vithal Rao	8	0
,, H. Varada Rao	8	0
,, V. A. Kamath	5	8
Mrs. Ambabi Golikere	5	0
S. B. S.	5	0
Mr. Thakoredas A. Gandhi ...	5	0
,, Purnanand M. Bhat ...	5	0
,, Thakoredas Bhugwandas ...	5	0
Sundry collections against one-rupee and four-anna Receipt Books	182	4
Total collections up to 5-12-1921 ...	1579	4

R. J. PADBIDRI
Honorary Secy. Girgaon, D.C.C.
6th December.

(Collections by Mr. P. Ramunni Menon, Representative Kerala Congress Committee.)

	Rs.
Malabar Association, Bombay ...	200
Two Multanese Silk Merchants ...	30
Messrs. Bhagvanlal L. Mankad ...	5
,, R. V. Pandya	5
,, M. P. Vyas	5
,, Pari Chunilal Damoradas Ahmedabad	100
A Friend	5

MALABAR RELIEF FUND.

Mr. G. K. Devadhar, Hon. Jt. Secretary, Malabar Relief Fund, Bombay asks us to announce the following contributions to the Malabar Relief Fund.

H. E. Sir George Lloyd, Governor of Bombay	500
The Trustees of the late Sir Ratan Tata	5,000
The Wadia Charities (second contriabution in addition to their firesh Contributaion of Rs. 5,000)...	3,000
F. E. Dinshaw, Esq., Solicitor, Bombay	2,500
Sir Dorab Tata (second contribution in addition to his first confribution of Rs. 5,000)	2,000
H. H. The Nawabsaheb of Cambay	1,000
Messrs. Ramdas Khimji and Co., Bombay	1,000
Sir Sassoon David	500

The Fund has now reached Rs. 80,000 as the fourth list will show when published, but it is far away from the ten lakhs needed.

A REPARATION.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—In view of Mr. Cursetjee's statement that he not only gave no permission to the Lady Superintendent of the Alexandra Girls School to comply with the request of the Trustees to obtain signatures of the elder girls on the Requisition but, be it said to his credit, that definite instructions were issued by him to keep the Institution aloof from the controversial affair, I have no hesitation in all fairness to him to withdraw the imputations in the para of my letter to the "Bombay Chronicle" of the 7th November. I regret the injustice done to the gentleman inadvertently, and take this opportunity of correcting the erroneous inference.

The public will be glad to know that a similar assurance has been given on behalf of Mr. M. B. Murzban of the New High School that he himself took no part in securing signatures from the students of his school, nor were any signatures thus obtain with his knowledge.—Yours, etc.

KHURSHED F. NARIMAN

Bombay, Dec. 5.

CONFERENCE OF INDIAN STATES' SUBJECTS.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—I am a resident of Bombay, coming rom one of the Indian States.

It was with pleasure and interest, natural to the occasion, that I read the proposal of Mr. Mansukhlal Ravjibhai Mehta, and the support he received from Mr. C. P. Nanavaty and Mr. K. N. Shah.

I am at one with the proposer and his supporters. These gentlemen say that Mr M. A. Jinnah, the apostle of Hindu-Muslim Unity, should be made the chairman of the Conference, and undoubtedly in this matter, I do not think we can go in for a better man.

I put it for the consideration of the organisers that the proposed conference of the subjects of Indian States should be convened on a holiday or a Sunday, so as to enable people working in offices to attend it if they are so inclined; also that the fees, if any, for admittance to the meeting should be made as low as circumstances would permit.

Left to myself, I should also propose that the first Resolution to be passed at the meeting, after the presidential address is over, should be one congratulating the Irish Nation upon the victory she has achieved in her battle for freedom: at least such a resolution should not fail to find a proper place in the deliberations of the Conference —Yours, etc.

R. S. P.

Bombay, December 8.

BOMBAY RACES.

1ST EXTRA MEETING,

(To be run on Saturday, 10th Dec., 1921.)

THE WINTER PLATE. 6 Fur. 41 Yds.

Winner Rs. 5000; second, Rs. 1500; third Rs. 1000.

Cresset 9/4 Viola 9/0 Mist 8/11 Heart Free 8/8 Atrocity 8/6 Black Walnut 8/4 Blackwater 8/4, Verna 8/0 Dialect 8/0 Perfect Day 7/12 Pagamor 7/12 Forward III 7/10 Bello Syme 7/8.

THE REDCAR PLATE 1 Mile.

(Handicap for Horses III Div.)

Winner, Rs. 2500; second, Rs. 750; third Rs. 500.

Baronvale 9/6 O. C. Honeymoon 9/6 Pine Tree 9/4 Glass Rock 9/2 Summer's Joy 9/0 Lemon 8/13 Lively 8/11 St. Agnes Eve 8/11 Penny Pie 8/7 Cahir Lass 8/4 Bathurst 8/4 Japanese Pine 8/3 My Patsey 7/13 Lomo 7/3 Another Night 7/8 Limehouse Lights 7/7 Javelin 7/5 Elphene 7/3 Easter Holiday 7/2 Hibernia 7/0 Saunterer 6/12 Substance 6/12.

THE TULSI PLATE. 5 Fur. R. (3.

(Handicap for Arabs Ponies II Div.)

Winner, Rs. 2000; second, Rs. 700; third Rs. 300.

Ferry Boat 9/2 Four Aces 9/0 Waterloo 8/12 Nevermind 8/6 Dunbar 8/6 Tit Bits 8/4 Taj 8/3 Arthur 7/13 Tiger 7/10 Diamond King 7/10 Dublin 7/9 Centry 7/9 All Clear 7/7 Romeo 7/4

THE BAGHDAD PLATE. 6 Fur. 41 Yds

(Terms for Arabs III Div.)

Winner, Rs. 1000; second, Rs. 300; third, Rs. 200.

Nasaralla 9/11 Compliment 9/7 Bahadorjung 9/7 Municipal 9/7 Pride of Iraq 9/7 Ayr Laddie 9/7 Reeman 9/5 Wamba 9/3 Buttonwood 9/3 Archduke 9/3 Chaman 9/3 Honeysuckle 9/3 Hunter 9/3 Sher Khan 9/3 Atlas 9/3 Orator 9/3 Paleface 9/3 Wadi 9/3 Tankard 9/3 Jassim 9/3 Master Malik 9/3 Quantity 9/3 Black Guinea 9/2 Weston 9/2 Lookmani 9/2 Moon 9/2 Mohandis 9/2 Messenger 9/2 Abood 9/2 Red Flower 9/2 Cairo 9/2 Charity 9/2 Red Ruby 9/2 Mage 9/2 Timon 8/13 Togram 8/13 Fahtak 8/13 Latiff 8/13 Helicon 8/13 Fateek 8/13 Tookmachi 8/13 Uddai 8/13 Sallamah 8/13 Towfik 8/13 Small Diamond 8/13 Galiston 8/13 Bay Falcon 8/13 Doctor 8/13 Baby Grand 8/13 Tayeed 8/9 Malik Aswad 8/9 Ameer 8/9 Anter 8/6 Gold Chain 8/6 Yellow Silk 8/6 Apollo 8/6 Ishallah 8/6 Vendetta 8/6 Marshal Petain 8/6 Marshal Foch 8/3 K- 8/6.

THE JUVENILE HANDICAP. 5 Fur. Straight.

(Handicap for Horses 3 years old III Div.)

Winner, Rs. 2500; second, Rs. 750; third Rs. 500.

The Count 9/2 Meg Merrilies 9/0 Bohea 8/6 Chummy 7/12 Cherry Girl 7/5 Land Lady 7/1 Vengeance 7/0.

THE TEHERAN PLATE. 1 Mile.

(Handicap for Arabs II Div.)

Winner Rs. 2000; second Rs. 700; third Rs. 300.

Mentor 9/2 Ferry Boat 9/0 Narikata 8/10 Anxious 8/6 Bismark 8/6 Chieftain 8/4 Waabil 8/3 Fattahabad 8/2 Kitchener 8/1 Dessert Flower 8/1 Taj 7/13 Yadghar 7/10 Dublin 7/7 All Clear 7/7 Good Star 7/5 Leopold 7/2.

B, B. &. C. I. RAILWAY STRIKE.

PRACTICALLY AT AN END,

The strike of firemen and cleaners of the B. B. and C. I. Railway has now practically ended as nearly all of them resumed duty unconditionally. A notice was put up at the gates of the Shed informing the remaining few strikers to resume duty yesterday by 3 p.m. and if they did not do so they would be considered as dismissed. As a result of this notice about seven firemen and cleaners resumed duty before 3 p.m. and the rest have been dismissed accordingly. Up to now about eleven ring-leaders have been dismissed and asked to vacate the Company's quarters immediately. From enquiries made it appears that a few more will be dismissed in a day or two. Those strikers who did not resume duty yesterday will be taken back, if they so desire, as fresh employees.

The Suburban Train-service is now quite in order and the eighteen local trains (nine "Up" and nine "Down") that were temporarily cancelled on account of the strike will now run as usual from today.

"ROMEO AND JULIET."

A GREAT SUCCESS.

The matinee at the Excelsior Theatre saw the house packed from floor to ceiling, many hundreds being unable to gain admission for the performance of Romeo and Juliet. Mr. Waring and his Company have just cause to feel proud of the great enthusiasm displayed by the audience throughout—largely composed of students.

The play was finely staged and some very good acting was given—both Mr. Waring and Miss Sherwin scored individual triumphs as the "star-crossed lovers" and Mr. Quartermaine's Mercatio was a splendid performance.

Owing to the enormous demand for seats and the numbers of disappointed people unable to gain admission yesterday. Mr. Waring has consented to give a final matinee performance at 5-30 on Saturday afternoon This is the last Shakespeare matinee—although there is a possibility of a short return of the Company in April when they proceed to England when "Othello" and the Taming of the Shrew" may be staged.

The farewell performance of the Company will be on Sunday when that delightful farce "Ann" will be presented, providing an evening of hearty laughter.

The prices for Saturdays Romeo and Juliut matinee are specially reduced to Rs. 3, 2, Re. 1 and annas 8.

THEATRICAL CHAT.

During the week Bombay's theatre-goers have had a very varied, and interesting Waring programme to choose from.

The performances of "Ann," "Leah Kleschna," and "Romeo and Juliet" in particular, were very creditable achievements indeed. With such distinguished artistes such as Jeanette Sherwin Enid Smith, H. B Waring, and Charles Quartermain appearing together in almost every cast, the high standard of the prformances were unquestionable. We are very much afraid however The H. B. Waring Company have not received, during their short season in Bombay the appreciation or patronage they so richly deserve—all the more credit is due to the various members of the company (in fact it would be more truthful to include the whole of the Company we think) who have played to us on each and every occasion with the utmost enthusiasm.

The theatrical tastes of many of Bombay's play-goers we know are very much below Par, and on that account we presume it would be quite useless to go into a lengthy discourse as to the class of play, (if play it is to be) which would be likely to draw full houses in Bombay. As for attempting to give them Shakespeare—Heavens above. We think it a very wise action indeed on the part of Mr. H. B. Waring to bill the performances of "The Merchant of Venice" and "Romeo and Juliet" for matinees only. These performances were excellent, and the younger generation had an excellent opportunity on these important occasions of showing their appreciation of the very fine acting, and at the same time deriving no small benefit from the educational value of these two Shakespearian plays.

We remember a lady remarking in the Excelsior Gardens the other evening, that in her opinion Shakespeare nowadays had ceased to be fashionable. Such originality of thought must be exceedingly interesting. Particularly, as we remember the lady in question very much thought it "fashionable" to back Romeo at The Royal Meeting in Poona last month, and afterwards told her friend she intended to follow Romeo in Bombay—Oh, you members of the fair sex will you ever be consistent?

F RGIVE AND FORGET,

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—It is the most regrettable thing to notice that the very principle, oft repeated by you of "Forgive and Forget", has not yet appealed to your morning contemporary which still keeps its columns open to all sorts of narrations (true as well as otherwise) of the recent disturbances in Bombay. One is at a loss to understand what useful public purpose is served by thus inviting writings from a party or parties, tending to raise bitterness among the different communities. We do not want any more fanning of distrustful temperaments and bitter feelings as we had enough of these undesirable things during the recent four eventful days. Our greatest necessity at present is mutual confidence and goodwill amongst all the communities living in this cosmopolitan city of Bombay.

I, therefore, hope that the lesson of "Forgive and Forget" will be fully appreciated by the public in general and that no more further attempts will be made in the direction of giving coloured pictures of personal ill experiences, particularly in view of the greater good of many.—Let us hope still, as you say to-day, that better counsels will prevail.—Yours, etc.,

DAMODER M. SARAYA.

Bombay, Dec. 7.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

Engagements

Bombay races: First Extra Meeting.
Bombay races: First Extra Meeting.

G. I. P. TRAINS TO AND FROM BOMBAY.

	Arr. H.M.	Dep. H.M.
Punjab Mail	17 0	12 30
Calcutta Mail (via Jubulpore)	13 15	21 0
Calcutta Mail (via Nagpur)..	7 30	13 30
Madras Mail	8 40	24 12
Poona Mail	11 30	14 45
Inter & 3rd Poona Express..	13 3	14 10
Poona Express	19 40	7 55
Delhi and Lucknow Express	9 0	22 0

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

The following are the hours of arrivals and departure of the principal mail and express trains at and from Colaba station daily Standard Time is given in all cases:—

	Arr.	Dep.
Bombay Peshawar	14 0	15 0
Gujarat Mail	11 10	20 20
Kathiawar Express	7 45	20 45
Fast passenger	21 30	7 5

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The mail steamer Devanta which left Bombay on the 19th ultimo arrived Marseilles on Tuesday the 6th instant.

TELEGRAPHIC NOTIFICATION.

Deferred Telegrams for Mesopotamia may be accepted in French also.

NOTICE TO JURYMEN.

Gentlemen of the Special Jury summoned for the current Criminal Sessions are required to attend at the High Court on Saturday morning, the 10th December, 1921, at 11 o'clock.

BOMBAY POLICE COURTS

CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST

MORRIS WANTS TIME.

At the Esplanade Police Court, before Rao Bahadur Chunilal Setalvad, Acting Chief Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Guider charged John Alban Carter, European, aged 24, an Accountant in the firm of the Vaccum Oil Company, with criminal breach of trust, as an agent, in respect of Rs. 8,338 As. 8, belonging to James Godwin Morris, the complainant, who is sentenced to death in connection with the G. I. P. Murder Case.

Prosecuting Inspector Finan conducted the prosecution, while Mr. M. H. Azad, Barrister-at-Law, with Mr. DeCruz, pleader, defended the accused.

In further cross-examination, the complainant said that he claimed Rs. 12,500 as the price of the lorry from Alfred, the brother of the accused. That was made early in the month of June. It was not true that the lorry should be sold by Alfred. He had given no authority to the accused to authorise his (accused's) brother to sell the lorry. He did not threaten to prosecute Alfred. At the discussion between him (the accused) and Alfred, he (the complainant) fixed the price of the lorry at Rs. 12,500. Very likely he told the accused and his brother to open a sweet-meat-shop at Nasik, but he did not demand from them Rs. 500 as the initial expenditure for it. As far as he knew the accused was drawing a salary of about Rs. 300 per month in Vaccume Oil Company. He did not know what his (acensed's) brother was doing. He wrote a letter to the accused after his arrest in the gaol.

Thus, Mr. Azad finished with his cross-examination.

The case was originally adjourned till to-day morning, but as the complainant—Morris wanted some time to make appeals to his Excellency the Viceroy and his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, his Worship adjourned the case till tomorrow at 12-30 p.m.

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The Essays and Addresses brought together in this volume indicate the author's appreciation of the deeper values of Islam and his anxiety at the present situation created by the greed and diplomacy of the 'Great Powers.' To wrong Islam is to wrong India and the East. And as long as Islam lies wounded, as it does to-day, the Orient will be in the grip of aggressive, exploiting imperialisms of the West. To help the Khilafat by all non-violent methods is, to help the East to guard her cultures and civilisation against Europe's Materialism and real politic.

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It is told in the Bible that Jesus Christ, finding usurers carrying on their business in the precincts of the temple, made a scourge of small cords and drove them out, saying: "My house shall be called the house of prayer, but ye have made it a den of thieves." "Mr. Richard has, in this remarkable book, put his virile and uncompromising genius to the same work to-day. He has made a whip of small cords of speech, and lays it vigorously on the backs of hypocrisy, insincerity and ulterior motive in religious profession. His French mind revels in terse epigrammatical utterance; and many of his sayings will find a permanent place in the proverbial philosophy of humanity, such for example as his brilliant and profoundly true definition of 'dogma' as "the living faith of the dead become the dead faith of the living."

Extract from the book:

The nations too must learn: Thou shalt not steal the land of others; thou shalt not kill defenceless nationalities; thou shalt not commit adultery with colonies and dominions; thou shalt not bear false witness against enemy governments and the supreme command. Thou shalt love thy neighbour—all peoples whatsoever, black, yellow, white African or Asiatic, strong or weak, small or great—thou shalt love as thyself.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.

Friday, December 9, 1921

"FAIRLY REASONABLE."

We learn that the members of the Imperial Services, to whom a scheme of proportionate pensions was submitted in the first week of October, are not wholly satisfied with its generous provisions, and we shall not be surprised if they, with British doggedness, continue their interminable fight for more. One of the Resolutions of the Government of India published on 8th November, refers to the wrath of officers who objected to the absolute right of Government to hold them to their service till the age of superannuation. "Indeed," says the Resolution in fear and grief, "certain officers, it is believed, have on this account refused to accept the new pension rules." This example of threatened non-co-operation seems to have sobered the Government into a better sense of generosity and certainly the Services have benefited by the refusal. Further grumbling may be sound as a businesss proposition for additional exactions, but the Indian tax-payer ought to pause and take note of the betrayal of his interests for meeting the spirit of dictation from the Services. The "Pioneer" which would divide the whole revenue of the country for the subsidy of the Army and the Civil Services, is moved to admit that the scheme is "fairly reasonable." The phrase of commendation has been earned by the Government at the cost of the tax-payer. The "Pioneer" is, of course, disappointed at the omission of a lump sum to soothe the conscientious objector. When the agitation for the gift of some capital to each officer was at its height we took occasion to remonstrate. What the disgruntled officers lost in the shape of donations, they have now got in the form of liberal annuities. The transaction has been done behind the back of the Indian people and even of the tail-wagging Legislature of Delhi. "New India" which, with rare self-effacement, is acting the foster mother for the Reform baby, has been so scandalised at the victimisation of the tax-payer in this connection, that it wants the Assembly not to take it "lying down." But it happens that Section 67A of the Reform Act forbids the intrusion of the Legislature on the sacred ground of salary and pension, and Section 72D reaffirms the prohibition for the local legislature. If the much-advertised chimera of conventions can enable the Legislature to do battle other than by lying down, it would be a useful entertainment. The present Resolution exempts the direct employees of the Central Government because, forsooth, it is still an "official Government," but of course the time will come for them and the Army officers to clamour for unearned retiring gifts.

What officers have to state is the following formula:—

> "I consider that the conditions of my service have been radically changed by the introduction of the reformed constitution, and in consequence thereof I feel unable to serve the Government of India with advantage to the State. I therefore desire to be released from the obligations which I undertook in different circumstances."

Let it be noted that the officer is the sole judge of the alleged radicalisation of conditions, and he is free to speak of having taken his job "in different circumstances." It is true the Irish Agreement provides for compensation to Civil Servants, but what "compensation," we ask, did British officers get out of Australia after the Commonwealth Act? And from South Africa in 1905? Trustees have no power to bind the estate of beneficiaries by onerous engagements prejudicial to their interests. The engagement to pay enhanced pensions to non-co-operating civilians is not only prejudicial to the interests of India, but it is onerous, and invalid as an engagement contravening public morality. If Mr. Smith, conscientious objector, feels it compromising to take orders from a "Indian minister"—though he did it for years from "Indian" members of the Executive Council—it is his choice to go. Why should India be made to pay above the stipulations of his service? If Mr. Smith is adventurous, his future would be interesting. Supposing he was a young man of twenty-five when he came out as a civilian and barrister-at-law. If, after twelve years he became invalided, he would return with £400 a year under his covenant. Now he can as a comparative youth of thirty-seven return with a pension of £580 a year. The yearly excess is equivalent to a capital of £4,000 in the Bank of England. Mr. Smith succeeds at the Bar or emigrates as an officer for "developing" Mesopotamia on the credit of his service in India. This experience in India, far from representing a dead loss, brings him more income. He earns extra money on the credit taken from India, and still India remains penalised. Evidently he deserves to be congratulated. It may turn out that he is in no hurry to return to a country whose Prime Minister draws less than a Chief Secretary; but that point is immaterial when we protest against the arrangement as voidable on public grounds.

If the list of covenanted pensions is compared with the new catalogue of pensions, the difference will, in the mass, apart from principle, be found scandalously high. The country can only look on. Mark that the annuity is furnished not only to members of the Administrative Services who growse over the Reforms in spite of multiplied Secretaryships, but also to the technical services that have nothing do with the exercise of political authority. The Resolution opens the gate for twelve Imperial Services. A glance at the list will make it clear that the political plea is a camouflage. The members of the Civil Veterinary Department are invited to seize the opportunity. Why not? Have not the conditions necessary for the doctoring of horses and breeding of bulls, become "radically" changed after the Reforms? Mr. Higgins of the experimental farm is shaken by the shoulder and given the news, and he puts on his hat to go and see who all are packing their things. Not only is injustice done to the Indian tax-payer, but it is done with a complacent and ludicrous disregard of the nature of the excuse made to prosecute the plan. The invitation to the *muhajreen* is, according to the Resolution, valid till 1924. Many things are likely to happen in the interval. If, however, the practice of paying unearned annuities to every disgruntled officer is supported, India stands the risk of being made almost bankrupt by the drain of "Home" charges. An efficient Indianised Service, which is certainly feasible, would be far better than the foreign-recruited system saturated with the spirit of pecuniary gain. The tragedy of it!

HIGHER RESEARCH.

The University of Bombay, working probably on the wise old saw of "Better late than never" is trying at last to develop into a teaching body. For some years past it has been inviting some of the lecturers in the affiliated colleges to deliver a series of lectures on various subjects, mainly for the benefit of post-graduate students, but the system has proved a very lame apology for a teaching university. The first real effort in the latter direction was made by the foundation of a University School of Economics and Sociology, which is now manned by able and distinguished professors like Mr. Geddes. This school is meant to be a post-graduate institution devoted to research in the social and economic questions of the country. But the task of original research requires that the student carrying it on should move in an atmosphere of detachment from material concerns, and possess a good grounding of the general principles of the science, which do not seem to exist now. The professors will have to create all this if their school is to do any real original research. They will have to associate the students in their own efforts, and thus afford them a practical initiation into the scientific methods of doing research. They will have not merely to establish a tradition and create a spirit, but even, subconsciously, evolve an independent school of thought somewhat analogous to the school of writers which seems latterly to have sprung up in Bengal under the energetic support of that veteran educationist, Sir Asutosh Mukerji. Difficult as appears to be the task of the Bombay School of Economics and Sociology, it is made still more difficult by the regulations of the University. Of Sociology, for instance, the students upto their graduation, are utterly innocent in all their years spent in the colleges affiliated to the University; and the nominally post-graduate course has in reality to be necessarily elementary. Economics find a plac in the B. A. list of optional subjects; but the subject is so unfortunately wedged in with History that students can and do omit to study it, confidently expecting to get the requisite number of marks for a pass by concentrating on history. It is a most unwise arrangement; and the first change required for a suitable grounding for research will be the giving of a greater prominence to, or even a complete separation of, Economics in the B. A. curriculum. With this change must be bracketed another demanding that the conferment of the M. A. degree in Economics must entirely depend on research and not on answering papers or on the two concurrently. If that is not practicable it would perhaps be better to institute a separate degree—a doctorate for example—exclusively meant for meritorious original research. The University regulations for Research degrees are not yet published, but we submit there can be no doubt that a concurrent or alternative examination in papers and a thesis will be mutually destructive of the real object of a school for research, not to mention that other great difficulty, the problem of a fair equitable valuation of merits by the examiners.

But the activities of the School and its professors should not be confined to the immediate objects as defined by the regulations. There is an immense field, we recognise, for research in the economic problems affecting India; but there is a still graver need for that general education of the public in matters economic, without which we must absolutely despair of any adequate remedy being applied to such important questions as our currency muddle, or trade depression. There is an appalling ignorance on such topics in India; and we suggest the professors in the school would do a real service if they could plan courses of elementary lectures on such important topics, preferably in the local vernaculars. We welcome the programme of work they have set themselves, including as it does such items as weekly excursions and a current events club—which, we trust, will not be confined to the students of the School only. But an extension of this programme to include courses of public lectures for the ordinary citizen, will be immensely appreciated. For the greater advantage of the School, for the better development of the University as a teaching body, it may even be suggested that the professors in the School should deliver general lectures on economics for the inter-collegiate arts students in Bombay; but this may raise questions of administrative importance with which we need not take up any space here.

The more the School becomes useful in Bombay, the greater will its absence be felt in centres other than Bombay, especially as it is now universally admitted that the best education can only be imparted through the student's own vernacular. The day of the territorial University, considering the results of teaching given in a foreign language, is past; and its place must be taken by local Universities instructing in the vernaculars of the students it has to educate. The Presidency of Bombay cannot do with a single central university with a number of scattered colleges affiliated for the purpose of examination and, therefore, promising an identical programme of studies quite irrespective of the local needs. The people of India cannot be truly educated if all their vital instruction is in a foreign language. The problem of funds has always been raised—like a menacing spirit—by the advocates of *status quo* against any suggestions for radical though urgent reforms; but we have no doubt the wealthy public of Bombay will give the lead by making handsome endowments to the existing University—whether for research or for mass education—or by creating a new University with a view to attain the end more efficaciously and perhaps in time the example will be followed in Ahmedabad and Baroda, in Karachi, Rajkot or Belgaum by the local magnates, or the people themselves. The Gujrat Vidyapith is a splendid example of what a people determined to reform the educational system of its country can do. But its scope of activities demands extension and expansion. In any case unless our centres of learning radically alter their basic principles of instruction or research, there can be no doubt that progress in education will not be accelerated.

Notes of the Day

Groundless Fears....

The fears expressed in quarters none too sympathetic towards Turkish claims, regarding the safety of non-Turkish minorities in Cilicia, are seen to be wholly groundless. No doubt a certain number of Greeks and Armenians, whose fears have been played upon by the enemies of Turkey, have chosen to leave the province, but neither pogroms nor lesser retaliatory measures by the Turkish population upon the non-Turkish have taken place, as the world was assured all along they would. Such talk was mere clap-trap calculated to prevent justice being done to Turkey, but it has never deceived the unprejudiced. We may be sure that before long the refugees will repent that they ever yielded to alarm and will be hankering to go back to their native lands, where they had never been molested by the Turks and where they had been allowed as much liberty as any Muslims in their peaceful avocations.

Reason Triumphs over Force.

Though every credit is due to the Prime Minister, of all members of the Cabinet, for successfully rallying to the cause of Irish freedom the support of his colleagues, including that of some hitherto irreconcilable Ulsterites, it would be stretching the truth too far to ascribe the happy ending of the struggle mainly to the "unique statesmanship" of either Mr. Lloyd George or any group of politicians in the present Cabinet. The sheer impossibility of reverting to *status quo* as a result of the break-down of the negotiations must have weighed with British statesmen more than anything else in making peace with Ireland. In spite of all his talk about seeing the last British shilling and the last drop of British blood spent in combating the Sinn Fein demands Mr. Lloyd George must have realised that the world, thoroughly sick of war and war-time platitudes, would never tolerate a revival of the orgies till recently witnessed in Ireland and sanctified in the name of "law and order." The truth is as the "Cork Examiner" puts it: "It is reason that has triumpled over force." Not only to Mr. Lloyd George, but even to the most rabid Ulsterite in the councils of Government, the conviction must have gone home that force could never solve the Irish problem.

Towards Freedom.

That the change in the welcome attitude of British statesmen has taken both friend and foe of Irish liberties by surprise goes without saying. While the "Westminster Gazette" frankly declares that the news is almost too good to be true, Lord Carson is reported to have described the agreement as "an abject humiliation for Great Britain." There is truth in both these observations and that truth is hardly creditable to the British "statesmen" who had managed to inflict incalculable sufferings on the Irish people all these years. The principle of self-determination for which the world made tremendous sacrifices during the war has triumphed inspite of its gross betrayal by politicians, who had been mouthing it all along with a view to lull the world into a false belief in their own "liberalism." The principle is bound to triumph also in Egypt and India, in fact in every country where the people have awakened to a consciousness of their own strength and to the justice of their cause. The triumph of Irish freedom sounds the death-knell of autocracy in the governance of one people by another and brings within visible distance the doom of autocracy in other parts of the Empire as well.

Egypt's Claim.

Prof. Makram Ebeid, Envoy of His Excelleney Zagloul Pasha in England, bases the claim of his country to independence on grounds which are worthy of notice. As the London correspondent of the "Manchester Guardian" said recently: "He challenges the claim often made in the British Press that England has rescued Egypt from barbarism; he avers that the British occupation was wholly deliberate and not in the least accidental; he also regards as ludicrous the theory that Egypt would relapse into chaos immediately the British occupation is withdrawn." Having learnt history from British historians we had thought that Egypt, like the rest of the Empire, had been annexed in a fit of absent-mindedness and that till the British stepped in, the progress of civilisation in the Land of the Nile had been arrested by the never-ending feuds between the Copt and the Muslim. Imperialists will tell us that England would be betraying a sacred trust were she to withdraw the Protectorate and grant Egypt independence. Prof. Ebeid gives the lie direct to the history of British occupation in Egypt as told in our text books. As far as Egypt is concerned, her case cannot be put stronger than by recalling the solemn pledges of British statesmen that the Protectorate was meant to be temporary.

The Scare-Mongers.

When the All-India Trade Union Congress was in session a section of the Anglo-Indian Press, whose capitalistic leanings, were only too evident, sought to create alarm in the public mind by conjuring up visions of "probable" strikes and disturbances in the colliery regions. One enterprising Calcutta journal went to the length of issuing daily bulletins as it were, regarding the threatening storm. "The latest news from the Jharia District is to the effect that no disturbance has taken place," was the scrupulous way in which the journal painted the situation one day, helping to keep its clientele, including mining interests, on the *qui vive* till the "expected" storm had burst. But soon it was discovered that the "storm" would not burst. Simultaneously with this attempt to raise a scare there was also the attempt to discredit the Congress by resort to misrepresentation of its aims and methods. Its moving spirits were described as inspired by Bolshevik ideals and Mr. Baptista's address, of course, came in for special ridicule and condemnation. The "so-called" Trade Union Congress held at Jharia, according to the "Pioneer," "degenerated into an extremist gathering." But, unfortunately for these croakers, no less a person than Mr. J. H. Pattison, Chairman of the Indian Mining Association, has come forward to bless the Congress and to declare that, instead of doing harm, it will do "a great deal of good" to the workers. He was one of the visitors to the Congress, and his impressions as given to a representative of the "Englishman," are the reverse of disappointing. Mr. Pattison scouted the idea that there was any racial feeling behind the conference or that the leaders of the movement were instigating strikes. "Then you think a trade union amongst the miners would be an advantage to the coal trade?" Mr. Pattison was asked, and his reply was, "It is the very thing we want." Mr Pattison also spoke in high praise of the leadership of the two Swamis and was greatly impressed with the orderliness of the Congress as a whole. It is such a gathering that is sought to be discredited by certain Anglo-Indian journals, which detect in any movement out of the usual rut, "revolution" and "anarchy." But the movement of Labour will go on inspite of the misrepresentation and ridicule of its enemies.

The "Bengalee's" Grievance.

Thus the "Bengalee," which recently suggested the suppression of the "Amrita Bazar Patrika" by the authorities:

> "If the "Patrika" is caddish enough to 'spy' on our private movements and publish a distorted version of a confidential conversation and to make political capital of the 'disclosure,' there is none in the non-co-operation world to bring it to book or condemn its action. If the "Patrika" seeks the blood of the "Bengalee" and taboos it every day as a traitor to the country and provokes unthinking young men to shun it as a upas-tree, no feeling or bitterness is raised. On the other hand if the "Bengalee" points out to the mischief and the position the "Patrika" creates and disseminates, the whole pack of extremists in the country come down upon us, vote us down as a 'ministerial organ' and organise a boycott against it. If the "Patrika" wants to ruin us commercially and carry on an insidious agitation against us, in town and outside, and has no hesitation in throwing us before a pack of wolves, the public condones the offence and does not think much about it. If on the other hand the "Bengalee" draws the attention of the Government that the "Patrika" habitually incites the people to break the law, attempts are at once made to induce the public to withdraw their support of the "Bengalee." If the "Patrika" wants the head of Sir Surendranath Banerjea on a salver, the Extremist mind gloats over the demand but, in return, the "Bengalee" must not be expected to follow any other cult but 'absolute ahimsa.'"

Taking all the charges made by our contemporary against the "Amrita" to be well-founded, would it be impertinent to enquire of the "Bengalee" if it knows no other method of teaching its brother to behave better than by taking "a tooth for a tooth and an eye for an eye?"

The Maha Bodhi.

The December number of the "Maha Bodhi" contains two interesting articles on the Buddhist Temple of Buddha Gaya by Professor Sylvain Levi and Mr. Charles Moore. The sack of this historical temple, which is to the Buddhists what the Holy Sepulchre is to the Christians, by King Sashanka in 600 A.D., has been rendered classic by the Sanskrit poet and historian Banabhatta. It may interest the student of history to know that Vincent Smith and the Chinese pilgrim, Hu-en-Tsang also corroborate the story. The woes of the followers of the religion of *Ahimsa* are not yet over. Today, in this age of toleration and universal brotherhood, the temple rendered holy by Buddha's associations is allowed to remain, thanks to the perverse laws of this country, in the hands of a mahant of the Saivites. It was the misfortune of the bureaucracy to be connected with the famous Maha-Bodhi Temple Case, otherwise they would have been spared Mr. Charles Moore's invectives. Piqued evidently by this flagrant instance of injustice, he thus describes the Lt.-Governors and Commissioners and District Magistrates who seemed to have as their motto, 'Do not disturb existing arrangements.' "Looking across the narrow gulf of a quarter of a century we dimly behold those civil servants whom we met in 1895 divested of all those official trappings to which alone they owed the seeming importance which they then possessed. The impression which we entertain of their ability. . . is not high nor such as we feel for those rare and noble spirits who in various ages have laboured in the purple or in sack-cloth for the welfare and happiness of man. Time which hides the blemishes of man and removes the scars of nature, will in a few short years bury the memory of our erstwhile Commissioners and their fellows in the void and in the silence of an eternal oblivion." The magazine contains other articles which deal incidentally with other leading faiths in India. It seems a pity that where they are not inspired by downright prejudice, they are too puerile to merit any attention. Reading them one realises why the good old Dr. Primrose did not allow his Olivia to read lucubrations on religious controversies.

MR. DAS' WIFE AND SISTER ARRESTED.

RELEASED LATE AT NIGHT.

"ATRIKA" AND "SERVANT" TAKE VOW OF SILENCE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Dec. 7.

Following the arrest of Chira Ranjan Das, the only son of Mr. C. R. Das, President-elect of the forthcoming Indian National Congress, some 50 more arrests were made this afternoon including three respectable ladies, wife, sister and niece of Mr. C. R. Das. Followed by some volunteers with Khadar cloth these ladies had gone to Barabazar this afternoon and were arrested on a charge of obstructing the public thoroughfare. It is alleged by the police that under cover of selling Khaddar they were asking shopkeepers to close shops on the 24th instant, the day of arrival of the Prince. Police soon appeared on the scene, the volunteers about forty in number who challenged the police were arrested. Those arrested have been kept in the lock-up.

CALCUTTA, Dec. 8.

The wife and sister of Mr. C. R. Das and another Bengalee lady, who were arrested yesterday at Burra Bazar, were released at a late hour last night, the Government of Bengal having decided to discharge them with a warning. The ladies refused to find bail.

"A VOW OF SILENCE."

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Dec. 8.

The "Amrita Bazar Patrika" appears this morning without the leading article. The news of the arrest of the three Bengali ladies is printed in heavy type at the head of the usual leader column and the paper says it will offer no comment adding "The only course open to us now is to cease writing editorials till we can write them to the advantage of the country. Nothing but news and reports will appear in these columns till then."

The "Servant", in a leader headed "A Vow of Silence", says, "We feel our only reply to the hourly growing encroachment in our commonest rights and liberties ought to be a dignified silence. Henceforth we shall devote all our energies to an exhaustive, delectable presentation of the happenings all over the country. We feel these facts are in themselves more eloquent than any feeble comments we can make on them. We shall be guided by this determination unless Mahatma Gandhi and Congress authorities decide otherwise."

ENLISTMENT OF VOLUNTEERS.

Both the papers publish long accounts of the circumstances attending the arrest of Mrs. C. R. Dass and other ladies and of the resultant excitement in the city. They state that the Congress office was beseiged by the people of all ages eager to enlist as volunteers and that the number included 100 Sikh ladies and gentlemen who were requested to enrol the following day, as it was then late.

STUDENTS ENLISTING AS VOLUNTEERS.

160 MORE ARRESTS MADE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Dec. 8.

Mrs. C. R. Das and the other two Bengalee ladies who were arrested yesterday and afterwards released, were out again this evening picketing on Chitpur Road. They, however, withdrew at the request of the non-cooperating leaders. Later on, three Punjabi ladies and two Sikh Congress volunteers were out. The police arrested the two Sikh volunteers. A large number of volunteers then began picketing openly. The police arrested one hundred and sixty of them.

Of the volunteers arrested previously, seven were convicted and imprisoned ranging from one to six months. The total number of volunteers arrested yesterday was 73. The College students are enlisting as volunteers and will start picketing to-morrow.

SWAMI SURAJ BAL ARRESTED.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

DELHI, Dec. 8.

Swami Suraj Bal, Secretary, District Congress Committee and Superintendent, Swaraj Asharam, Delhi, has been arrested under Section 124-A. When he learnt through his friends of the issue of a warrant against him he presented himself at the central Police Station and was taken to jail.

He asked his friends to convey to his fellow-countrymen the message never to stop till the goal was reached at whatever cost and never be violent.

AGITATION IN BURMA.

PROTEST AGAINST DEFENCE OF INDIA ACT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RANGOON, Dec. 8.

A mass meeting, largely Burmese, held on Wednesday afternoon at the Shwedagon Pagoda passed a resolution extolling the services of four internees maintaining that internment under the Defence of India Rules was an abuse of the law, urging people to continue the struggle for political rights in a constitutional manner despite Government's provocative measures, and resenting the attacks made by the Lieutenant-Governor on the leaders in his speech. The Lieutenant-Governor's speech was read in Burmese and portions of it were greeted with cries of "shame." Two members of the Legislative Council, several barristers and journalists and a few Indians took part in the meeting which was enthusiastic but orderly throughout.

REPRESSION IN ASSAM.

PEOPLE MORE DETERMINED THAN EVER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

JORHAT, Dec. 7.

Ruthless repression has been going on for the last fortnight at Gauhati. News has been received that after the arrest of Srijuts Phookan, Bardaloi and others, another ten gentlemen were arrested on the 5th instant, namely Srijuts Gopi Nath Bordoloi, Secretary, District Congress Committee, Kali Prosad Barua, officiating Secretary, Assam Provincial Congress Committee, Gauri Kanto Talukdar, Nidhiram Das, both able preachers and active non-cooperators, Moulvi Toyabulla, member of the All-India Congress Committee and Secretary, District Khilafat Committee, Gauahti, Umesh Chandra Bordoloi, son of Srijut Bordoloi, Kishnakanto Barua, Assistant Secretary of the Provincial Congress Committee, Nurul Haque, Somoredra and Debopal, all active and sincere volunteers. These gentlemen and volunteers have been working most sincerely for the great cause and for the advancement of our country. It is said that Government contemplates further arrests elsewhere. People are determined to carry on vigorously Swadeshi works and other items of our national programme. It is reported that 41 constables at Jorhat have resigned in response to the call of the country.

TRIAL OF A SOLDIER.

ON CHARGE OF MURDER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, Dec. 8.

At the Allahabad High Court to-day, before the Chief Justice, Private E. J. Simmonds of South Wales Borders, Jhansi, was put up for trial on the charge of murder by causing death of one Budhu Kachi. It is alleged that the accused, with Private Harrington, went out shooting pegeons and met two women, whom they accosted. Some men came up and suddenly a shot was heard. The deceased Budhu fell down wounded and subsequently died in the hospital. The accused pleaded not guilty and the trial is proceeding.

INDIAN DEPUTATION TO FIJI.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Dec. 8.

Lieut. Hissam-ud-Din Bahadur, 23rd Cavalry, has been appointed an additional member of the Indian Deputation to Fiji. He will report whether Fiji is suitable for settlement by the Indian officers and soldiers and whether land can be made available for them in that Colony.

BRICK PAVEMENT OF GUPTA PERIOD.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

PATNA, Dec. 8.

A portion of a brick pavement was discovered in the maidan here nine feet underground, while the earth was being removed for the construction of the reception pandal for the Prince. The bricks seem to be of the Gupta period. The Archaeological department have noted the fact and will excavate if it is likely to be of interest.

"WE SHALL SEE THROUGH AT ALL COST,"

GOVERNMENT TAKING UP THE "CHALLENGE"

SIR HARCOURT BUTLER DISALLOWS ADJOURNMENT MOTION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LUCKNOW, Dec. 8.

The present session of the U. P. Legislative Council concluded to-day. After the interpellations Pandit Hridyanath Kunzru moved for leave for adjournment of the House to consider the situation created by the extension of the Criminal Law Amendment Act of 1908 to these provinces. The Finance Member opposed the motion, but as a result of non-official support to the motion the President anounced that the matter would be taken up if the Governor did not disallow the motion. The Governor arrived at this stage and delivered a speech in the course of which he explained the reasons which had compelled Government to take recently certain actions on the eve of the joyful visit of the Prince. While a great body of the population felt unrelieved pride and joy at the visit of the Prince and was deeply concerned to give the Prince a welcome worthy of the Royal House, of him, and his great labours for the Empire as whole, the Governor said, there was a group of men, small but active, actuated by one and only one motive, to make Government difficult, even, impossible if they could, to employ every form of activity hostile to Government reckless of anarchy which must follow their efforts in the pursuance of that sinister policy. That party had chosen the happy occasion of the Royal visit to make demonstrations against that visit, to coerce by criminal intimidation loyal and peaceful citizens and even to start civil disobedience.

"A CHALLENGE."

A direct challenge had been thrown at Government who had taken that challenge up and would see the matter through at all costs. Loyal and peaceful citizens would be protected from intimidation and molestation in welcoming the Prince and all measures would be taken to enforce law and order. His Excellency would not say anything about the arrests as the proceedings were *sub judice* except that they had been brought about by direct and overt actions which no Government could tolerate. No one could charge this Government with having been impatient and hostile to legitimate political aspirations. He said the policy of Government had been, was, and would be a liberal policy designed to secure progress and remove legitimate grievances.

After the conclusion of the day's business including the accepting of demands in supplemntary estimates the Council adjourned for a short while.

On reassembling the President announced that the Governor had disallowed Pandit Kunzru's motion for adjournment.

MONARCHISTS IN TROUBLE.

CASE OF HIGH TREASON IN BERLIN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Dec. 8.
Recd. 6-30 p.m., Dec. 8.

Berlin.—The trial has begun of Von Jagow, ex-police president of Berlin, and two others on a charge of high treason in connection with the Kapp attempt to overthrow the existing regime in March last year.

B. I. S. N. COMPANY'S REPORT

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Dec. 7.
Recd. 12-30 p.m., Dec. 8.

The report of the British India S. N. Company declares a dividend of eight per cent (tax free) but no special bonus: £25,100 sterling is carried forward. Six old steamers have been sold for breaking up purposes.

LIBERATION OF EGYPT.

ZAGLUL PASHA'S MANIFESTO.

"PALMS OF MARTYRDOM OR FLOWERS OF LIBERTY."

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Dec. 6.
Recd. 8-30 a.m., Dec. 8.

Cairo.—Zaglul Pasha has issued a manifesto vilifying Britain and urging energetic measures to secure the "Liberation of Egypt" regardless of whether they gather the palms of martyrdom or the flowers of liberty.

RETURN OF ADLY MISSION.

REPORTED ADLY'S RESIGNATION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Dec. 7.
Recd. 12-30 p.m., Dec. 8.

Cairo.—Adly Pasha and his colleagues have arrived from London and were cheered by a large representative crowd assembled at the station. Adly was carried shoulder-high to his motor-car. Cries were raised for independence. Escorted by mounted police, Adly drove to the Palace to see the Sultan and it is reported that he has virtually tendered his resignation. He was generally acclaimed in the streets.

Speeches at the subsequent reception, which was attended by four thousand prominent people, were generally moderate and dignified. Adly regretted his inability to conclude a treaty of alliance and said it at only by perseverance and united action of all parties were national aspirations attainable.

The police, who were in great strength, summarily punished a few disorderly elements who threw missiles at Adly. Egyptian Lancers patrolled the streets.

PANDIT MOTILAL NEHRU.

WHO WAS ARRESTED IN HIS HOUSE AT ALLAHABAD ON THE 7TH INSTANT.

CANADIAN ELECTION RETURNS.

LIBERAL "SWEEP."

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Dec. 7.
Recd. 12-30 p.m., Dec. 8.

Ottawa.—The election returns shew Conservatives 43, Liberals 109, Progressives 33 and Labour 2. Forty-eight constituencies have not yet reported. The Liberal leader Mr. Mackenzie King was elected by majority of nearly a thousand. One woman, Miss McPhail, has been elected for Ontario.

Toronto.—The Liberals have apparently "swept" Canada, according to the most early results of the general election.

Premier Meighen and seven other Cabinet Ministers have been defeated.

"HEARTILY SICK OF COALITIONS"

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)

LONDON, Dec 7.
Recd. 1 p.m., Dec. 8.

Ottawa.—Mr. Mackenzie King, who has received many telegrams of congratulation though the results are incomplete, has said that the people of Canada have shewn that they are heartily sick of coalitions. He rejoiced that the Liberals had been returned with a clear majority over both the other groups and that therefore they would be able to carry on without coalescing or logrolling.

CABLE ITEMS.

Berlin.—One hundred persons have been killed as the result of an explosion at the Nobel dynamite works at Saarlouis.

PANDIT MOTILAL SENTENCED TO SIX MONTHS.

OTHERS TO VARIOUS TERMS OF IMPRISONMENT.

SOME CASES ADJOURNED.

"INDEPENDENT" REAPPEARS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, Dec. 8.

Mr. M. H. Desai, Printer and Publisher, paid in the security demanded from the "Independent" yesterday and the paper was issued late in the evening.

The trial of Pandit Motilal Nehru and others took place yesterday within the jail precincts before Mr. Knox, District Magistrate. Mr. L. M. Banerji, Government Advocate, prosecuted. The case against Mr. George Joseph was taken up. The first case against him was that in the issue of the "Independent" of 26th ultimo he committed the offence of abetting persons to assist in the operations of an unlawful associations. Mr. Newby, Superintendent of Police, proved the copy of the paper. The second case against him was that he published a manifesto of the U. P. Congress Committee on the 6th instant and thus assisted in the operations of an unlawful assembly. Mr. Joseph declined to answer or make any statement. The accused was charged under Section 17 of the Criminal Law Amendment Act.

Kamaluddin Jaffre was the next accused charged with signing the volunteers' pledge. The accused admitted his signature, but declined to answer any further questions.

Pandit Motilal Nehru's turn came next. Mr. Knox showed him a copy of the "Independent", but the Pandit refused to answer any questions. The City *Kotwal* deposed to searching the Pandit's house and the offices of the All-India Congress Committee and filed a triplicate copy of the volunteers' pledge with the accused's signature. The Pandit refused to plead saying he was not before a Court, but before an agent of the bureaucracy which was his enemy.

Mr. Pursotham Das Tandan also said he would not answer any questions, but admitted he was a volunteer.

Mr. R. N. Basu also said he would not assist the Court in any way, but admitted his signature to the pledge.

Pandit Shamlal Nehru said he was a non-cooperator and would not answer any questions nor assist the Court. Pandit Mohan Lal Nehru did the same. The statement of the other accused were more or less the same.

Mr. L. M. Bannerji asked for adjournment in some of the cases. All the accused were charged under Section 17 of the Criminal Law Amendment Act. Judgment was delivered at ten o'clock last night. Pandit Motilal Nehru was sentenced to six months' simple imprisonment and Rs. 500 fine, Babu Pursottamdas Tandon to 18 months' simple imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 250, Mr. Kamaluddin Jaffer and Mr. R. N. Basu were sentenced to six months' simple imprisonment, and Rs. 100 fine each. The cases against the others have been adjourned. The prisoners were immediately removed after the sentence in separate motors and conveyed to separate jails.

IN AJMERE.

CONGRESS SECRETARY ON TRIAL.

AJMERE Dec. 3.

Kanwar Chand Karan Sarda, Acting President, Rajputana, Central India Provincial Congress Committee writes:—

Following upon conviction of Maulana Moinuddin and six Khilafat leaders on 1st December, the authorities declined to arrest Pt. Gauri Shanker Bhargwa, General Secretary Provincial Congress Committee, Receiving report of warrant last morning he wrote to District Superintendent Police, asking him to serve him with warrant at the gate of jail where he would present himself at 11 a.m. Hundreds of men gathered near the Pandits house. At 10-30 a.m. he left his house with the blessing of his mother and family. His mother putted mark on his forehead. It was an unique scene and created impression on many. The party reached the jail at 11 a.m. But there was none to arrest him. The Superintendent of Police was phoned and Sardar Krishan Singh, D. S. P. came and informed Pandit Bhargwa that there was no warrant against him. Mr. Bhargava returned home disappointed A mass meeting of ten thousand people was held in the evening in Moti Katla under presidentship of Chandkaran Sarda. Mr. Manilal Kothari spoke on the situation in Ajmere-Merwara. He exhorted all those present vigorously to carry out the non-violent programme of the Congress and Khilafat and attain Swaraj. In response to his appeal for foreign clothes hundreds of caps and clothes were collected and burnt. Other speakers spoke appealing for peace.

This morning a report came that Pandit Bhargava was to be arrested and tried today in the court of the Asst. Commissioner Mr. Davis. Mr. Bhargava without waiting for the warrant went to Court and the Magistrate took up the case at 2 p.m. The complainant, the liquor vendor, who filed the complaint under Sections 341, 451, and 506, informed the Court personally and through pleader that he desired to withdraw the complaint. Rai Sahib Mohan Lal, Vakil for complainant, pressed for permission to withdraw the case. Mr. Davis did not accept the application and proceeded with the trial. Evidence of complainant and two other witnesses was recorded. Pandit Bhargava refused to Cross-examine the witnesses. Before framing charge Mr. Davis asked Pandit Bhargava if he had to say anything, the Pandit production a written statement and said he would read it, in the open Court before filing it. The Magistrate after some hesitation allowed him to read it. The Pandit stated that, being a non-co-operator, he did not recognise the court but made a statement of facts for the benefit of the public. When the Pandit was referring to the highly provocative, conduct of the Commissioner Mr. Patterson towards him, the Magistrate stopped him saying that it was irrelevant. The Pandit was showing how the present case against him was launched. The Magistrate at last filed the stament and than framed charges under Section 341 and 451. The Pandit refused to plead any way. The Magistrate retired into the chamber for writing his judgment. During his absence the non-co-operators collected a large number of foreign caps and clothes from the people present in the court house. A big heap was collected on Pleaders table in the court house. *Fatwas* were also distributed amongst Policemen present in the court.

The Magistrate returned after one hour saying he would pass the judgment on 5th December. He asked the Pandit to sign a bail bound for Rs. 500 or be arrested. The Pandit refused to sign any bail bond but said that he would attend the court on 5th December. The Magistrate was in a fix and at last accepted. The Pandit's word of honour and, allowed him to go home amidst scenes of enthusiasm. The Pandit left the Court and addressed a large crowed of people in the court compound where a bon fire of foreign clothes was also made. Other workers are likely to be arrested shortly.

NEW YORK PRESS COMMENTS.

"FOUNDED ON JUSTICE."

"A VICTORY IN WHICH NONE IS VANQUISHED"

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Dec. 7.
Recd. 9 a.m., Dec. 8.

New York.—Morning papers express great joy at the end of the troublous conditions in Ireland.

The "World" says that there is worldwide cause for rejoicing at the agreement for peace, founded on justice and commonsense. It is a treaty subscribed not under duress, but in a spirit of forbearance and conciliation.

The "Herald" pays a tribute to the King's contribution to the settlement, and says that his speech at Belfast struck a note higher and clearer than any of his minister's utterances and marked the beginning of a chapter which has ended in a victory in which none is vanquished; and which is an encouragement to a world, seeking peace, to see what was seemingly impossible come true.

The "Tribune" hopes that no American friend of the Irish State will urge her to try to coerce Ulster by boycott or otherwise. The "Times" says that the whole world tributes the English political genius that found the way to end seven centuries of evil.

THE RIGHTS OF CHINA.

TERRITORIAL INTEGRITY RECOGNISED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Dec. 8.
Recd. 6-30 p.m., Dec. 8.

Washington.—The Conference for the past few days has been occupied almost entirely with drafting resolutions. The Far Eastern Committee to-day unanimously adopted resolutions ensuring the territorial integrity of China; providing for the use of wireless stations; and providing for China's neutrality in the event of war.

SAILORS AND FIREMEN'S WAGES.

NOTICE OF FURTHER REDUCTIONS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Dec. 7.
Recd. 6-30 p.m., Dec. 8.

Ship-owners have notified the National Maritime Board of their intention to apply a further reduction in the wages of sailors and firemen by three pounds sterling per month. It is understood that the National Sailors and Firemen's Union is preparing to oppose the reduction.

THE VICEROY SPEAKS AGAIN

"PUTTING HIMSELF IN N. C. O'S PLACE"

INDIA'S "MARVELLOUS" PROGRESS!

PRESENT "SMALL DIFFERENCES"

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Dec. 7.

A dinner in honour of Lord Reading was given this evening at the Dalhousie Institute by a Committee of leading Indian gentlemen of all communities of Bengal, including Sir Benode Mitter, Maharajahs of Kasimbazar and Mymensingh, Raja of Dighapatia, Sirs Rajendranath Mookerjee, Asutosh Chauduri, Devaprasad Sarvadhikari, Harnam Goenka, Rai Bahadur Chunilal Bose, Mr. J. Chaudhuri, Prince Afsar-ul-Mulk Akram Hussain, Mr. N. Gupta and Mr. P. C. Ray. Among the distinguished guests were Hon. Mr. Bailey, Justice Greaves, Sir Henry Wheeler, Justice Ghose, Mr. S. R. Hignell, Sir Alexander Murray, Sir Thomas Catto, Hon. Mr. Sotinna..

After the toast of the King Emperor had been loyally honoured, Sir Benod Mitter, Chairman of the Committee, proposed the health of the Viceroy and in so doing remarked that His Excellency's appointment was regarded as a guarantee that India would get justice, pure and unadulterated. Sir Benode then referred to the unfortunate circumstances which had caused the resignation of Lord Sinha which he described as a grave national calamity. Continuing he said they were looking forward to the visit of the Prince of Wales and hoped the citizens of Calcutta would accord him enthusiastic welcome and that the repetition of last month's hartal be impossible. Having remarked upon the value of reforms and the work of the Moderate Party in connection with them, Sir Benode referred to the non-cooperation movement which, he said, could not longer be trifled with and allowed to run its mad career. He thought the leaders of non-cooperation have been condemned by their own achievements and the true atonement for what had happened, as result of the movement, lay in the abandonment of the cult. No Government could afford to allow open defiance of laws of the country and he believed the most people had no wish to see the country plunged into anarchy. Moderate Party was readily willing to support the Government in all legitimate measures it might take. But he hoped putting down lawlessness would not be allowed to prejudice the steady pace towards the goal which has been set for the country. Sir Benode concluded by expressing the firm hope that Lord Reading's regime be one of unusual brilliance redounding to lasting benefit of India and glory of England.

The following is the Viceroy's reply at the dinner given by prominent Indians to-night:—

VICEROY'S REPLY.

Sir Bendoe Mitter and gentlemen. It was a happy thought on your part to invite me here to-night to dinner and give me an opportunity of meeting you all and listening to the speech which has just been made. At an early stage Sir Bendoe recalled to my mind a passage in my life which is somewhat obscure and indeed which I thought was little known when he referred to my first visit to Calcutta coupling it up by a mentioned of this being my second visit and I shall not be tempted to stray into the early days. There are just the places which I recall in Calcutta in those days so many years age of which you were almost unkind enough to remind me but you had to do it and although it revives the association of ideas when I go to these places that are marked out there is little to be said about this visit of mine in my younger days and when I was not invited to dinner such as this. But I esteem it a real pleasure to find myself here in Calcutta in this great city with all its charm and facination, with its history, with its memories, its great traditions, and I tried to live over some of those days. Again in refreshing my mind from books and chronicles that now exist of old days in Calcutta and then compare with the present it is difficult indeed to realise that Calcutta of which one reads in old days is a wonderful city in which one now travels in these days in motor cars with electric lights.

LORD SINHA'S RESIGNATION

You, sir, referred to Lord Sinha. I cannot but express again my sense of very deep loss in the resignation of Lord Sinha from the position he both adorned and distinguished. In eloquent terms you have travelled rapidly through his records first in number of events which distinguished and ever must distinguish his career. It would be difficult to add to the striking tribute that was paid to him in the telegram which I was privileged to send from the Secretary of State giving a message from His Majesty the King-Emperor expressing his own deep sense of loss as did also the Secretary of State and myself and may I add also of my colleagues. I will hope, as I am sure you all do, that it will not be long before Lord Sinha is restored to health. There are of course great trials in high office. There are important decisions to make. There are difficult maters to determine and life is not altogether easy for those who have undertaken the burden and certainly as Lord Sinha did because he thought it was his patriotic duty to do it and if I may follow you, Sir Benode, in part of your discourse I will come now to the Prince of Wales visit.

THE PRINCE'S VISIT.

You will have on 24th December an opportunity of welcoming him who in to us and to you the great national and imperial asset, one who has travelled through His Majesty's Dominions and now comes to this great Empire of India with no thoughts in his mind but that of becoming acquainted with you and with India, with no hope of intervening in politics. Indeed, he must be a poor student of the British modern history who fails to realise that both the King and Prince of Wales stand outside altogether from party politics. I trust Calcutta will be true to her reputation. No one could ask more and indeed no loyal subject could desire a more enthusiastic welcome than traditions and memories of Calcutta would assure for the Heir Apparent to the Throne. I will not refer to the scenes and deplorable events that took place in Bombay on the same day as the most magnificent reception was accorded to the Prince of Wales. I will only say I cannot conceive that any of those who studied the events of those days at Bombay would wish again to try to repeat them in Calcutta but would content themselves, if they do not desire to be present, with abstaining from attending any celebration. I cannot, as I stand here at this moment, refrain from saying to you what has passed through my thoughts in connection with this visit. In my early youth I read a book which some of you may have remembered. We used to read it in our old schools and there was rather caustic old curmudgeon who had the habit of saying whenever any question was raised or discussed and whenever feelings went very high he said "put yourself in his place." This made a great impression on me in my youth and I never forgot it and even now as I address you I tried to put myself in the place of those who are seeking by the means they may choose to adopt to spoil the reception which the vast majority of the citizens of Calcutta will give the Prince and I cannot but ask myself what good purpose is served. I do not wish to use one single word which would exasperate feelings which no doubt run high in certain circles. I don't wish to travel into history or into the politics of non-co-operation movement but I will try to put myself in the place of those who have some desire not to participate in the reception. I ask myself, assuming that I believe in the connection between British Throne and Empire of India, assuming that I am working hard with a desire to participate in the grant of full Swaraj, assuming further that all that is put forward as the aims and ambitions are honestly and sincerely meant, assuming all that for purpose for which I am now speaking, I still put to myself the question what good purpose will it serve and I strive to think what might be the result supposing that idea is to gain Swaraj earlier. There are many others who are working patiently for it. I should have thought that there never was a better opportunity than at this moment when it is known that the eyes not only of Great Britain but also of British Dominions must be concentrated upon India on the reception which is to be given to the Prince of Wales. What grander opportunity could be for him who desires Swaraj and who is assured as all have been assured in this country that no political advantage is sought to be obtained or would be gained by most hearty and enthusiastic reception to the Prince, what grander opportunity can you have than to say here for this moment with the knowledge that all political controversies are buried and they have no significance in the Prince of Wales' visit than for us to show that we are fit to obtain that Swaraj which after all can only come from British Parliament unless i tis to be won by the sword and then to say as it might have been said we in India have different views of large majority of people we who call ourselves non-co-operationists are out to oppose Government but nevertheless we see in this an opportunity of showing that we are loyal to the Crown because that is the only test which is imposed by the Prince of Wales' visit and in that way we will prove to British Dominions and British people and we will establish to British Parliament that we are much better fitted to be entrusted with complete self-Government than perhaps they might think from the disturbances which have been created and cries that have resounded. I only express my own views in the way in which they strike me. If I really wanted to establish Swaraj which the King has promised shall be. I will not travel into any discussion as to what may happen, neither will I repeat any part of observations I have already made about the enforcement of law and order. To reiterate them will really add nothing. They represent the settled policy of Government of India just as I understand Lord Ronaldshay's statement represents the settled policy of the Government of Bengal. Certainly it gives no pleasure to any Government to have to arrest citizens either for acts or violent speeches or breaches of law. The object of Government is the very opposite. It does not want to arrest. It wants to avoid arrest. But it is indispensible that Government should take proper steps in order that law-abiding citizens may be well assured of protection which they are entitled to demand from Government and which they must have.

SINN FEIN QUESTION.

My mind, in addressing this distinguished assembly, was curiously enough not in India but it was full of the country which is far from India. I am thanking that I deem it an auspicious moment that I should be during with you to-night on the very day when it was announced that a settlement had been arrived at on the Sinn Fein question. I will not at this moment tell you more about it than has already appeared in newspapers. It will gradually be published and no doubt by to-morrow morning you will know all about this. But this we do know, that the King has already telegraphed to Prime Minister expressing his great satisfaction at that which he describes as a spirit of patience and conciliation and congratulating the Prime Minister on the result of his and Government efforts and characteristically with modesty of the King adding he is grateful for the small part he was enabled to play by his speech which he made at Belfast. You may ask what lesson is to be learnt. I can look back on life spent politically largely in attempting to obtain that very self-Government for Ireland which has now been granted. I only want to put forward the reason that it carries me back a number of years and of course there unfolds before me a long record of controversy, very bitter controversy. Ireland, for centuries, has been a disturbing influence with us. You are all aware of the difficulties that existed with Ireland. Certainly within the last 30 or 40 years it has not been so much with British people as with two sections of Irish people that made it so very difficult to bring about a settlement, but think of the difference between Ireland and India. Ireland has attained this result after long, long years. India without any of the acts which have characterised the history of the movement in Ireland attained a tremendous boon in the grant of reforms which took her already far away upon the road to that complete Swaraj which we all want. Again, India has before it, by ordinary constitutional means, by labours, by efforts of those who are in Legislative Assembly, Council of State for India and in Legislative Councils of provinces, an opportunity of which they have been very quick to avail themselves of proving they are the people who would soon be ready for that full grant of self-Government. But I would just ask you to pause for one moment and look over the vista of events, remembering history and years that have passed before any country has attained what India has obtained peacefully, in this sense that she had not to strive or to make a revolution but as a natural result of the assistance she gave in war and loyalty and devotion which she then showed the Crown. And after all events move rapidly nowadays. The event of to-day is almost as it is chronicled submerged under the weight of anticipation for the morrow. We do not stop to think too long nowadays. We strive to march too fast, but I suppose that if there is one quality which stands out among those which go to mark statesmanship it is that of patience. Patience is one of the greatest political powers. It is not perhaps most brilliant for example, but nevertheless it attains more than any other quality and if I were in India trying again to put myself into another man's place, I think that thought would be in my mind. Striving with all my capacity to be quite fair and impartial in my views I should say what a wonderful position my country holds at this moment. Here it is with 320 odd millions of people having already taken very great place on the counsels of British Empire. I will not recall all the various events in which India has played her part. As I speak to you I see the picture of India represented at the table as we sat at Imperial War Cabinet with her representatives from here and by Secretary of State taking her part like other dominions in the work that was then engaging the attention of War Cabinet. You know again how India at the table of League of Nations at the table of signatories to the Peace Treaty was represented and took very great part. I would say to myself what a future? So far you have travelled far in very short space of time. Because you will all probably agree that twenty years ago—to go no further—it would not have been thought possible to have achieved so much in years from 1918 to 1921 and I would again say what a future. I would then recall His Majesty's language at the opening of your new chamber and I would ask myself whether any steps that could be taken whether any movement that could be engineered could possibly procure for India greater or higher destiny than that of partner amongst commonwealth of nations which we designate by term of British Empire, forming one with the great dominions, taking her part with them, sitting with them in councils, all honouring one King-Emperor, the one link that binds them together and is the symbol of attachment of all these nations. Do not let us far a moment believe that the King fules merely by virtue of inheritance. The King stands where he does at the head of this great commonwealth because in his own personality, in traditions which we are now accustomed to associate with our King, he represents the highest and noblest ideals of British people throughout the world (applause) and it is that which is symbolised in the Crown of England. It is that which makes us look to the King apart from his great personality, it is that which we mean when we speak of the King as the head, as the ruler of all these dominians. It is because it rests upon the peoples' will it rests upon their aims and aspirations, it represents to them in one illustrious personality, that which is best and which is collected from among everyone of us all and yet again it is the son of that King who acts up to the same traditions, young as he is, that you will have the opportunity of extending your friendly and loyal greetings to. Do not think, I beg of you, so much of the man because there is the attractive charming personality which wins its way to all hearts and which would attain its aims in that way regardless of the position he occupies. But nevertheless, it symbolises what, I believe, is in the heart of all Indians, noble ideals, liberty, justice. It is that for which the Crown of England and all India stands. Justice is the tradition upon which British connection with India stands. It is that connection which has given it value amongst you in the main. I freely recognise that there are of course faults and mistakes. Nevertheless, British genius, the mind of British people even from comparatively uneducated to those who have highest culture, worship justice as the most divine gift that can be bestowed on the human race and with it almost involved in return is that liberty which again you in India seek and we in England desire, which we hold before us as the shining light to which we ever turn and which we strive to get close to. It is that liberty which consists not in enforcing your will on that of others by whatever means you may seek, it is that liberty which does not consist in saying that others must do as you wish. That is the very opposite of liberty. That is tyranny. Liberty consists in doing that which you wish consistently with your regard for the rights of others and that consequently means for the laws of your country which are there for the protection of its citizens.

I have spoken to you of thoughts that are uppermost in my mind not merely for the audience as I stand at that table, but of the thoughts that are with me and naturally must be with me day and night. They are thoughts that are with one who finds himself in the position of the Viceroy of India with all its burdens, responsibilities and anxieties and would find it impossible to continue the duties that devolve upon him were it not that there is always the hope and convictions that as years roll by, India will rise and attain higher place; for the disturbances and controversies of moment will disappear from us in the course of years. I hope years do not count when you are striving onwards towards the great goal which is to be an epoch in your history and therefore I say to you that I am convinced that India is not only well on the road to that goal, but she is gradually preparing herself for the attainment of her aims. As years go by it will become more and more established. That India will seek to be one of that great combination of nations to which I referred when she will have her place as full partner in the Empire with the rest of British Dominions. You may depend on it. In looking back to the declaration of August, 1917, and all that happened since, India will say "marvellous it is that within so short a space of time we have attained so noble an aim." With that conviction I say to you—as I said before in other assemblies and as I am never tired of saying and trust that I shall never fail to say to all who have the interest at heart and all who care about the destiny of India—not to allow your minds to be obscured by small differences which so often arise in the course of transitional periods of constitutional developments, but to keep your minds and your visions fixed always on the great temple which is at the end of the road which is there for them to travel and which has light that shines in it for them to look at and for them to reach the attainment of which lies entirely within their grasp if only they are content to strive to attain it.

AN OPEN LETTER TO LORD READING.

FOLLOW PREMIER'S EXAMPLE.

Your Excellency,—'Tis just eight days ago that I requested you, through the columns of this paper, to summon a peace conference in response to the King's message "that all disquiet will vanish in well-ordered progress is my earnest wish and my confident belief." And now, that the King's speech in Belfast has had the desired effect, I beseech you once more to invite Mr. Gandhi and other leaders to a round table conference with the Government. Let our King-Emperor, the Peace-maker, feel that his speech in Bombay, expressed through his son, the Prince, has not been in vain.

You seem to be anxious to fulfill the King's desire and hence you have permitted the prohibition of peaceful meetings, the banning of volunteer organisations, and the arrest of prominent non-cooperators. Please compare these methods with those adopted by your chief, Mr. Lloyd George. He at once invited the rebel De Valera and his comrades and guaranteed their liberty though they were waging war with the King's forces in Ireland. No prestige, no Ulster bogey, no spectacle of a bordering Irish Republic kept back Mr. Lloyd George from convening a peace conference; why should Khilafat and Swaraj within the Empire prevent you from calling out a similar conference.

You cannot deny the fact that loyal and humble citizens feel that they will soon be living between the devil and the fire, and if you only adopt the methods of your Chief, before Christmas, you will earn the gratitude of all of us for giving us a peaceful Christmas, and all India will join in wishing you "a merry Christmas and a bright and prosperous New Year."—Yours, etc.,

JOE.

Bandra, Dec. 8.

RELIEF OF MOPLAH REFUGEES.

A LADIES' MEETING.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALICUT, Dec. 8.

A ladies' meeting was organised on the 7th instant by Mrs. Jankibai Bhat, Lady Superintendent of Poona Seva Sadan, Miss Natarajan, B.A., of Bombay, and Mrs. Madhavarao of Bangalore. Mrs. Manjeri Rama Iyer presided and there were about 500 ladies present. Miss Natarajan emphasised the urgent need of women workers to work among the women and children refugees in the camp and pointed out the scope for medical relief and sanitation, suitable employment for women and education of children, and finally exhorted the ladies present to visit the camp and join in this purely humanitarian work. She was followed by Miss Dravid, B.A., Mrs. Dickson and Mrs. Kartha. The resolutions relating to medical relief, visiting camps and the preparation for the ensuring Malabar Relief Fete, were carried unanimously.

Dr. C. B. Rama Rao of Madras, who has arrived here, was taken round all the camps by the Secretary of the Relief Committee along with Mr. Knapp and a special meeting of medical men, lady workers and the executive committee of the Y. M. C. A. workers will be held this evening, when Dr. Rama Rao will explain his scheme in regard to the sanitary and medical arrangements of the camps.

PREMIER'S "HAPPIEST DAY."

WILL DAIL EIREANN RATIFY IT?

LORD CARSON'S OUTBURST.

PRESS COMMENTS.

HOW THE AGREEMENT HAS BEEN RECEIVED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Nov. 7.
Recd. 8-30 a.m., Dec. 8.

Much credit is evidently due to all concerned in the Irish settlement, which has magically changed the whole political prospect when hope seemed dead. The Prime Minister's achievement, hoping and labouring where others might well have despaired and abandoned the task, is unanimously praised. The signatures of the Unionist leaders to the Home Rule settlement, which supplants the South African Union as the high water mark of imaginative liberalism, must not be overlooked; while on the Irish side the spirit of conciliation is not wanting, as is shewn by the virtual abandonment of the claim to non-partition, and also to the fact that the terms differ in a slight respect from the main lines of the July offer. The most noticeable difference is the withdrawal of the stipulation for Free Trade for the whole of the British Isles in deference to the Irishmen's strong theoretic leanings towards protection.

Ireland has no doubt of the sincerity of the congratulations which are pouring in from all parts of the world

The American papers hail the agreement as a great feat of statesmanship.

The "Globe" says that Mr. Lloyd George's success has ranked him with Pitt.

The "Evening World" congratulates Ireland on the happiest Christmas for six hundred years.

The "Post" asserts that the settlement is a gain for right and reason everywhere.

The "Mail" insists that the agreement will mean much for the future cordial relations between the English-speaking peoples.

ENGLISH PRESS COMMENTS.

The London Press comments are mainly couched in superlatives, while the fact is not disguised that it would be expecting miracles to anticipate no further difficulties in the application of the solution. The ultimate uniting of Anglo-Irish hearts is at long last within the realms of probability.

The "Chronicle" describes it as the greatest and certainly the most difficult of our political achievements, greater even than the victory in the Great War. The latter saved us from ruin, but this new victory is a rich and positive contribution to the wholesomeness of the world's politics.

The "Telegraph" says that already we feel the lifting of the heavy cloud which has brooded over the two neighbouring, related peoples for generations past.

"The Times" remarks that the terms mark the beginning of a new era of happiness and mutual understanding, proclaiming that the British nation's genius for government is not dead.

The "Westminster Gazette" considers that the news is almost too good to be true.

The "Daily News" expresses the opinion that the agreement is the crowning triumph of the premier's career.

On the other hand the "Morning Post" complains that Ulster is faced with the prospect of the imperial authority standing as neutral, while her ancient enemies draw tight about her ring of armed menace and boycott.

ULSTER'S ATTITUDE.

Elsewhere, there is little doubt entertained regarding the attitude of Ulster, who is not fettered by the agreement, but has the choice of retaining her present status, or entering the new State in her own time on her own terms. The terms are coolly received in Ulster.

Lord Carson is reported to have described the agreement as an abject humiliation for Great Britain.

IRISH PRESS COMMENTS

More cordial reception was reserved in the South where the people at first seemed incapable of grasping the full significance and later gave themselves up to jubilation.

The Irish press comment is marked by a certain amount of caution. The "Irish Times" deprecates the premature felicitations in view of the uncertainly of Ulster's attitude and that of the Imperial Parliament, and also the possibility of Dail Eireann's objecting to the allegiance formula.

The "Cork Examiner" says that reason has triumphed over force

The "Irish Independent" announces that all estrangement and bitterness between the two nations will be forgotten.

IRISH POLITICAL PRISONERS.

AMNESTY TO BE DECLARED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Dec. 7.
Recd. 1 p.m., Dec. 8.

With regard to the release of Irish political prisoners, which was not mentioned in the agreement, it is understood that an amnesty will be declared.

IRISH POLITICAL PRISONERS' RELEASE.

APPROVED BY THE KING.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Dec. 7.
Recd. 6-30 p.m., Dec. 8.

It is officially announced that in view of the Anglo-Irish Agreement, His Majesty the King has approved of the release of all persons interned in Ireland under the Restoration of Order Act.

CO-OPERATION WITH ULSTER.

MR. GRIFFITH'S LETTER TO PREMIER.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Dec. 7.
Recd. 6-30 p.m., Dec. 8.

Mr. Arthur Griffith has sent a letter to the Premier announcing that in an interview with the representatives of Southern Unionists, he agreed that a scheme should be devised giving the latter a full share of representation in the First Chamber of the Irish Parliament. They were also consulted with reference to the constitution of the Upper Chamber and their interests would be duly represented therein. Mr. Griffith added "We desire to secure the willing co-operation of Unionists and all other sections of the Irish nation."

DEPARTURE OF IRISH DELEGATION.

AN ENTHUSIASTIC SEND OFF.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Dec. 7.
Recd. 6-30 p.m., Dec. 8.

Unbounded enthusiasm prevailed at Euston on the occasion of the departure of the Irish Delegation. An enormous crowd, in which women preponderated, bore Sinn Fein flags and the police were overwhelmed when Mr. Michael Collins, who is the hero of the hour, approached. A young woman dashed from the crowd to embrace him. Frequently Mr. Collins lost his hat and he was literally bundled into the train by a dozen policemen forming the bodyguard, while others were hard-pressed to keep off cheering admirers. The train departed to the singing of the "Soldiers' Song."

PREMIER'S "HAPPIEST DAY."

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Dec. 7.
Recd. 1 p.m., Dec. 8.

"This is the happiest day of my life. An age-old problem has been solved." These are said to have been the first words uttered by the Prime Minister, when the Anglo-Irish Agreement had been signed. Letters and telegrams of congratulation from all parts of the world continue to inundate Downing Street.

MEETING OF PRIVY COUNCIL.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)

LONDON, Dec. 7.
Recd. 1 p.m., Dec 8.

All Cabinet Ministers and Lord Fitz Alan were present at a meeting of the Privy Council at Buckingham Palace this morning formally to fix the date when Parliament is to re-assemble. The King made a special Journey from Sandringham to attend.

MR. COLLIN'S TRIBUTE TO EMPIRE.

DRAMATIC INVITATION TO AMERICA.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)

LONDON, Dec. 7.
Recd. 9 a.m., Dec. 8.

In an article in the "Manchester Guardian," dealing with the reaction of the recognition of Ireland's claim to independence upon the Empire, Mr. Michael Collins refers to the settlement as the foundation of a new world of order and a new League of Nations in which oaths of allegiance are meaningless beside a more substantial bond of freedom and equality ending internecine strife for co-operative harmony which forms the pattern for national co-operation on a wider scale. With a free Ireland as a component, the nations of the Empire are more firmly bound. Mr. Collins asks:—"Might not America be willing to enter such a League?"

AKOLA BRIBERY CASE.

CROSS EXAMINATION OF D S P.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

AKOLA, Nov. 30.

Mr. Neilson, D. S. P., Akola, was the last witness cross-examined yesterday. Replying to questions, he said that his statement was not taken down by the District Magistrate. Witness did not make his statement on oath. The District Magistrate did not ask him as to who was Mr. Laxminarayan's informant. Witness "talked" to the District Magistrate for 15 or 20 minutes, at the end of which a warrant was made out authorising the search of Mr. Bhargav's house. Witness did not think that Mr. Laxminarayan went to him as a complainant, nor did witness try to ascertain what evidence Mr. Laxminarayan had in support of his allegation. Witness took his statement as good enough and true. Mr. Laxminarayan "merely told" him that he was informed that somebody was giving to Mr. Bhargav's house with a bribe. Witness request to the District Magistrate was for a search warrant of Mr. Bhargav's house. Asked under what section of the Criminal Proceduce Code he made such a request, the witness answered. Under no section. I don't know. Ask the Sessions Judge. I acted at the request of the Sessions Judge." Continuing he said, "I am not concerned with the section. The Sessions Judge knows the section. Even without a war rant I could have done whatever was desired of me by Mr. Laxminarayan. If a warrant was wanted at all, it was probably because Mr. Laxminarayan thought if a good thing to have a search warrant." Witness added that if even Mr. Laxminarayan had not suggested it, he might himself have asked for one. Of course, he really did not know under what section he could have done it. The warrant was not merely a show. It was a reality. The witness then added that he was not a lawyer. He was not doing the thing as a Police officer, but he did it as a friend of Mr. Laxminarayan. Asked as to where his official capacity ended and friendship began, the witness said that when he asked for a warrant he was acting as a Police officer, and when he searched Mr. Bhargav's house, he acted unofficially" and "did not care what he did." Witness, proceeding, said that when he went to the D. M., he would call it that he acted as a Police officer and it did not much matter one way or the other. He might have looked up with the D. M. the Proceduce Code, but he could not remember now what section it was they relied on. He had not got to keep a diary.

"RESPONSIBLE FOR ACTIONS."

Of course, when he obtained the warrant, he was making himself responsible for his actions. Besides the warrant, the District Magistrate did not write down anything. Witness kept the warrant with himself. Both he and Mr. Laxminarayan biked back to Mr. Bhargav's house. Mr. Laxminarayan being unfortunately deaf it was rather hard to talk to a man like that on a bicycle (laughter) and he did not think that throughout their ride, they did exchange more than a few words. They did not discuss as to what they should do when they reached Mr. Bhargav's house. On arrival they found Mr. James sitting down with Mr. Bhargav. Witness noticed the 59 notes of Rs. 100 each in Mr. Laxminarayan's hands. He did not remember if some one among them said that what they had found was sufficient and they need not search the other parts of the house. Their original idea was to search for the Rs. 5,000 given as bribe. Even when they had discovered mor ethan Rs. 5000, they persisted in going through the remaining boxes, as they thought it would be a good—safe-thing to do. Asked as to what he meant by saying so, witness said it was safe both for themselves and for the accused. In this his and Mr. Laxminarayan's opinions coincided. It was safe for themselves in so far that there was no harm in looking up the last box and seeing if the amount of the bribe was there, and it was safe for the accused because their failure to find the amount was a point in his favour.

Witness saw Mr. Laxminarayan dealing with the 59 notes. When they discovered the amount, they still continued the search in order to find the exact sum but they did not fint it. Of course, he could not say definitely that the amount was as mentioned. Their information might have been incorrect as to the amount, and therefore he could not say that they had failed in their purpose .

ABSOLUTELY NEUTRAL.

After describing how the search was conducted, witness stated that he was absolutely neutral so far as Mr. Bhargav was concerned. When after consulting Mr. Bhargav, Mr. Laxminarayan agreed that the search should be done entirely unofficially and that Mr. Bhargav would show the boxes without the warrant being used. Witness revert to the position of a friend of Mr. Laxminarayan. Perhaps, added the witness, one might almost say that he did revert as "a demi-official Police officer," when he listed the property seized and took away the box Mr. Laxminarayan left the house just as they were listing the property. Asked if Mr. Bhargav was given a receipt for the things removed, witness said that the whole thing was done in Mr. Bhagav's persend. Witness did not certainly consult Mr. Bhargav's wishes as to the removal of the box. It was done under the orders of Mr. Laxminarayan, Mr. Karandikar pointed out that it was not his property. Witness replied that he was the Sessions Judge. He had a 'hak' (claim) on his subordinates, even out of court! Witness next identified the box which had been removed from Mr. Bhargav's house and during inspection it was shown that it had been locked with an ordinary miller lock and it could be removed without disturbing the seal Witness did not know who was going to temper with the box but admitted that anybody might have done it. He had removed the box from Mr. Bhargav's house as a demi-official Police officer at the request of Mr. Laxminarayan. Witness was unable to state the distinction between an official and a demi-official Police officer but he left it to counsel's judgment. In removing the box, he continued, he took the responsibiltiy on himself. He was not disappointed when they did not discover the Rs 5000 for which they were looking. It might be they had been misinformed, and perhaps the Rs. 4500 found in one of the envelopes might have been the amount. Witness had not questioned Gajadhar at all. When the box was opened again, he was present for a short time only.

Further questioned, witness stated that he had satisfied himself that there was in the box as much amount as had been placed in it before its being removed to the Police custody.

OPENING OF THE BOX.

Witness was next examined as to the opening of the box at the Police magazine and the ceremonies connected with it. Asked if he had not stated in his examination in chief that he was not present when the number of the notes were being taken down, witness said that he had already said that he went away when the listing of the notes started. He assumed his own negligence if he had said he was not there when the notes were listed. He knew nothing of Mr. Rajpalsingh being asked to produce before the panch the numbers of notes which the Police were said to be in possesion, or a memo containing such numbers for the information of the Panch. He only remembered Inspector Joshi was making the list when he left. Witness was present when Mr Bhargav asked Mr. Rajpalsingh to produce the numbers in his possession but he did not know most about the conversation that took place. He might have gone out when Mr. Rajpalsingh refused Mr. Bhargav's request.

Finally witness admitted that the sealing was done by him, the lock not sealed, and only one seal was put on the hasps in the manner indicated in court, and no labels or seals were placed on the joints etc. of the box.

There was no re-examination. Questioned by the court, witness said that before commencing the search, they did not offer themselves to be searched personally. Mr. Laxminarayan did not introduced any notes in witness' present.

APPEAL TO CALCUTTA STUDENTS.

BY MR. C. R. DAS.

The arrest of Lala Lajpat Rai has opened a new chapter in the history of our movement. To my mind the meaning of this arrest is significent. The bureaucracy is impatient of our success. It has lost its temper and naturally it has commenced to strike. Hitherto the attack of the bureaucracy has been more or less indirect. This is direct. Lajpat Rai is one of the pillars of the Congress movement. Through him the Congress itself has been struck. I welcome this direct attack. It means an open trial of strength between the bureaucracy and the Congress, and as the Congress year is about to close, it is time for the result to be proclaimed.

In Bengal the arrests have been equally significant. They took away Pir Badsa Mian and Doctor Suresh hand-cuffed and chained together as the most eloquent symbol of the bondage and unity of the Hindus and the Musalmans. Jatindra Mohan Sen Gupta is in Jail, proving the worth and triumph of Chittagong. Nripendra one of the most popular Professors, has shared the same fate. Professor Birendra Nath Mukherji of Rungpur has already led a thousand volunteers to prison, leaving twenty thousand more awaiting the glory of arrest Brihmanbaria in Commilla is ready with more victima than our masters want.

But what of Calcutta? That is the question which distresses me to-day. Only five thousand workers have volunteered, only five thousand in this great City with so many schools and so many Colleges! To-day six of these volunteers were arrested. They were doing Congress work, selling Khaddi and introducing Charkas. So the bureaucracy has made up its mind to stop the work of the Congress. Only five thousand in this great City and the work of the Congress about to be stopped! Have the students of Calcutta nothing to say? Is this the time for study? Art and Literature, Science and Mathematics:—O the shame of it all when the Mother calls and these have not the heart to hear.

I feel so desolate in this great City. I see thousands and thousands of young men all around me wherever I go, but their faces are old with wordly wisdom and their hearts are cold and dead. I wish God had given me the strength to rekindle the fire of life in their hearts so that the youngmen of Calcutta may be young again. It is the young who fought the battle of freedom in every age and in every clime. It is the young who are purer in spirit and are ever ready for sacrifice.

I am growing old and infirm and the battle has just commenced. They have not taken me yet but I feel the handcuffs on my wrist and the weight of iron chains on my body. and the weight of iron chains on my body It is the agony of bondage. The whole of India is a vast prison. What matters it whether I am taken or left.

One thing is certain. The work of the Congress must be carried on whether I am dead or alive. Only five thousand in this great City and the work of the Congress about to be stopped! I ask again, have the students of Calcutta no answer to make?—"The Servant."

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The situation in Malabar is really terrible. Let party and politics go to scraps. Opinions and prejudices must melt away before the reality of pain. It is a purely humanitarian cause appealing to the fundamental feelings of sympathy in human hearts. Come forward with your help, make up the ten lakhs and relieve poor Malabar.

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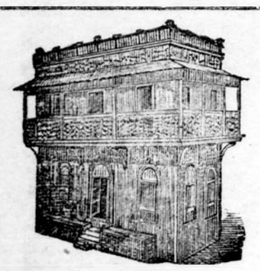

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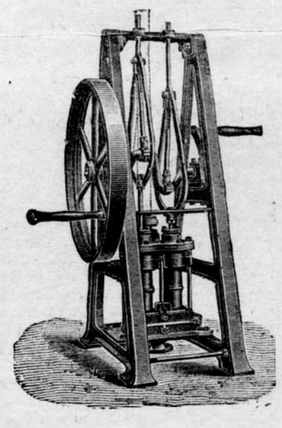

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